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EUROPE.

The French National Assembly Resolve to Sit in Versailles.

The Positions of the German Army of Occupation.

An Unbroken Line from the Lower Seine to Dijon.

Riots in Zurich Between French and German Sympathizers.

Flourens, Blanqui and Others Condemned to Death in Paris.

Shipwrecks and Great Loss of Life on the British Coast.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Removal to Paris Voted Down—Versailles Selected—The First Session There to be Held March 20.

BORDEAUX, March 10.—In the National Assembly, today, after a speech by M. THIERS, strongly urging the removal of the Assembly to Versailles, the Assembly rejected, by a vote of 407 against 104, an amendment demanding an immediate removal to Paris; whereupon the proposition for removal to Versailles was adopted by a vote of 405 against 104. The first public sitting will be held at Versailles on the 20th of March.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Positions of the German Troops—Preparations to Dismiss the Landwehr—French Prisoners from Ceded Territory to be Released at Once—Alleged Violence and Plunder by the Germans.

BERLIN, March 11.—The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of today says the position of the German armies during the next phase of the occupation of France will be an uninterrupted line from the lower Seine to Dijon.

An order has been issued that the Landwehr in organized corps and garrisons shall be dismissed to their homes.

The *interned* prisoners from the ceded territories are to be immediately released; but the officers and soldiers of other portions of the French service will only be set at liberty after the negotiation of a definitive treaty of peace.

PARIS, March 11—Evening.—The *Union Liberal* of Versailles has commenced an inquiry into the acts of violence and plunder perpetrated by the Germans during their occupation of the city. It is stated that requisitions and destruction of property are continued by the Germans.

FRANCO-GERMAN RIOTS.

Attack on Germans Celebrating Peace, in Zurich, Switzerland—Counter Attacks on French Sympathizers—One Person Killed.

ZURICH, March 11.—A German celebration in honor of the return of peace, which begun on Thursday, was disturbed by French officers who are detained here as prisoners of war. The German Tonhalle (music hall) was attacked and occupied by the French, and several persons were injured in the mêlée. The Swiss Federal Council at once ordered the adoption of military measures to put an end to the tumult and prevent its recurrence.

The disturbances were, nevertheless, resumed on Friday, when the Tonhalle of the Germans was again stormed by the French and the German flag torn to pieces. Subsequently a large number of the people of Zurich, who sympathized with the Germans, attacked the prison in which sixteen officers of the French Mobile Guard, arrested on the previous day, were imprisoned.

The Swiss soldiers guarding the prison at once fired upon and repulsed the mob, but unfortunately killed and wounded several innocent people in the houses on the opposite side of the street. The riot has been thoroughly quelled, and today the city is perfectly quiet.

ZURICH, March 11—Evening.—Only one person was killed during the disturbances. The Federal Council has sent four battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery from Berne to Zurich, to assist in keeping the peace. Further disturbances are apprehended.

CONDITION OF PARIS.

Surrender of Arms by the National Guards—Their Pay to Continue till Work is Obtained.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Times'* special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the National Guards holding Montmartre have surrendered the cannon held by them, and that the remainder of their arms will be formally surrendered on Saturday. In case of a refusal their pay is to be stopped.

PARIS, March 11.—All is quiet today at Montmartre. The National Guard return the cannon in their possession to the Government, on the conditions that their organization is not to be dissolved and the continuance of the allowance to each member of one franc and a half per day until work is resumed. In accordance with this arrangement the National Guard have already commenced to park their cannon in the Garden of the Luxembourg.

Forty Thousand Unarmed Mobiles Leave the City at the Demand of Von Moltke—Death of Henri Rochefort.

LONDON, March 10.—Gen. VON MOLTKE has made a demand for the departure from Paris of all unarmed Mobile Guards exceeding the authorized garrison of 40,000 men.

PARIS, March 11.—Forty thousand Mobiles have left Paris in accordance with the demand of Gen. VON MOLTKE. The *Cloche* (newspaper) announces the death of HENRI ROCHEFORT.

The National Guard Still Hold their Cannon—Rochefort not Dead—The New Garrison—Blanqui, Flourens, and Others Sentenced to Death—Trochu's Sanity.

PARIS, March 11—Evening.—The insurgent National Guard still hold possession of 417 cannon. There is nothing new to report as to the situation in Montmartre or the other faubourgs.

Gen. VINOY today reviewed a corps of 40,000 men from the Army of the Loire, who form the new garrison of Paris.

The report of the death of M. ROCHEFORT is contradicted.

The rioters of the 10th of December have been tried by a Council of War. MM. Blanqui, Flourens, Giraud and Avrille were condemned to death for contumacy.

M. GOUPEL to two years' imprisonment, and M. VALLES to six months' imprisonment. The rest of the rioters were acquitted.

The *Electeur Libre* says the rumor that Gen. TROCHU has become deranged is without confirmation.

MISCELLANEOUS FRENCH NEWS.

The Wounded German Soldiers Killed on the Versailles Railway—Napoleon's Movements—The French from Switzerland—Rumored Trouble in Algeria.

PARIS, March 11.—Thirty German wounded soldiers were killed by the recent accident on the Versailles Railway.

A notice issued by the direction of the North-western Railway says the Germans themselves are responsible for the accident at Puteaux.

LONDON, March 11.—Eleven persons were killed and twenty-three wounded by the accident at Pateaux, on the North-western Railway.

The reports that the Emperor NAPOLEON is coming to Chiselhurst are premature. He is not expected at present.

The return to France of the French soldiers interned in Switzerland is to commence absolutely on the 18th and end on the 22d of March.

BRUSSELS, March 11.—The *Etoile Belge* makes the statement that the Mobile Guards sent to Algeria to suppress the insurrection there have been disarmed by the natives, who are masters of the situation. A regiment of Zouaves has left Paris for Algeria, to re-establish order.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament—The Education Bill Passed—Marriage to a Deceased Wife's Sister—Measures in Contemplation by the Conservatives—Mr. J. Stuart Mill on the Army Reorganization.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. FORSTER devoted several hours to a defense of the Education bill, obtaining at the close a large majority for the bill.

The bill permitting marriage to a deceased wife's sister was also passed.

It is announced that the Conservatives are preparing a resolution for introduction in the House of Commons to rescind the first and second articles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856, concerning neutral flags and privateering.

Mr. DISRAELI will demand a division of the House upon the measure.

JOHN STUART MILL presided at a meeting in St. James' Hall last night of the Workmen's Peace Society, called for the purpose of uttering a protest against extravagant army expenditures. Mr. MILL, in his remarks in reference to the Government Army bill, praised the section providing for the abolition of the system of the purchase of commissions. He preferred to assimilate the army to that of Switzerland rather than that of Prussia.

Shipwrecks on the British Coast—The Schooner Hope With Her Crew Lost—Loss of the Northern Star and All Hands—A Bark Ashore, and Several of the Crew Drowned.

LONDON, March 11.—The schooner *Hope* has been sunk near Glasgow, and all on board lost.

The schooner *Northern Star* has been wrecked near Wexford, and it is believed the entire crew perished. The bark *Daring* was driven ashore, and several of her crew drowned.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Disturbances in a Church in Rome—Several Persons Injured.

ROME, March 11.—Disturbances occurred this morning in the Jesus Church, in which though there was considerable fighting, no person was wounded. Order was promptly restored by the interposition of the authorities.

CUBA.

Maximo Gomez, the Insurgent General—Sanguinary Counsel—Marriage of an Insurgent Before his Execution—Another Battle at Las Tunas—Twenty-five Insurgents Killed—Execution of a Cuban Colonel.

HAVANA, March 11.—The *Diario*, of today, in an editorial article, advocates placing a price upon the head of MAXIMO GOMEZ, the insurgent General, assigning as a reason that GOMEZ is a foreigner and an incendiary. The insurgent, Capt. CARLOS CERICE LOMENTS, before being led to execution at Cienfuegos, was married. An engagement took place recently at Las Tunas, during which twenty-five insurgents were killed. The frigate *Gerona* has sailed for Lagnayra. Three miles of brush and under-growth have been burned between the forts of Jata and Polvoorin, on the line of the Puerto Principe Railroad. The people of Nuevitas are preparing arches, and the Puerto Principeans are arranging their houses for the reception of VALMASEDA. Col. HORACIO SIMONI has been captured and executed near Magarabomba. There is a rumor of the death of the Marquis of SANTA LUCIA and EDUARDO FIGUEREDO.

CANADA.

Financial Condition of the Dominion—Improvement in Commerce—Public Expenses and Revenue.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 11.—In the Parliament, the Minister of Finance, in introducing the budget, congratulated the House on the financial and commercial condition of the country, stating that Canada now stood eighth, instead of eleventh, as last year, in the list of countries trading with England, taking, in proportion to population, more goods from England than any other country in the world, and three times as much as America—Canada taking at the rate of £1 10s. per head, and America 10s. per head. From the estimates of revenue and expenses he expected a surplus of $1,892,627 for the present year, subject to a deduction for anything Parliament might vote for the present year. Turning to next year, he estimated the expenditure at $16,343,808. Discussing the ways and means, he anticipated a revenue of $16,810,000. With due allowance for supplementary estimates, he looked for a surplus of $300,000. Notwithstanding this prospect he warned the members not to expect any large reduction of taxation. He consented to take off the five per cent. duties imposed last session, but the duties on flour and coal must remain. He said he was not certain that negotiations were going on at Washington respecting the tariff, but it was considered possible; therefore, Government desired to retain the duties on coal and flour. He proposed to Parliament to authorize the Governor-General, in council, to admit free, from time to time, raw material used in Canadian manufactures, and, in certain cases, machinery to be so used.

WASHINGTON.

Republican Congressmen Determined to Stop Outrages in the South—Action of Caucuses in the Matter—A Joint Committee to Devise the Necessary Measure—Democrats Showing a Disposition to Hinder this Action—First Volume of the Census Ready for the Printer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Republican Senators, in caucus today, decided not to fix a time for adjournment till some measure should be enacted into a law for the protection of the lives and property of loyal citizens at the South. The discussion was quite protracted, and it was argued by several Senators that though the condition of affairs at the South is acknowledged to be bad, nothing practicable can be accomplished by legislation of Congress to effect an improvement, and that, moreover, if the session should be prolonged for that purpose other general legislation would be entered on. The majority held a different view, and a Committee was appointed to confer with the Committee appointed in a caucus of the Republican members of the House last night. The duty of this Committee will be to devise some measure which the Republicans of both Houses of Congress will agree in supporting, so that speedy and harmonious action may be promoted. Gen. BUTLER is chairman of the House Committee, and Mr. MORTON of the Senate Committee. The caucuses of both Houses decided to press a measure for preventing the kuklux outrages to the exclusion of all other business, but there are not a few skeptics regarding the ability of either House to adhere to such a resolution, however good it may be.

A MOVE TO CHECK "FILIBUSTERING."

The House caucus included an attempt to change its rules so as to exclude what are called dilatory motions, or filibustering, as a subject for its special action.

THE DEMOCRATS ALERT.

The Democrats held a caucus today and resolved that the presence of every member of that party was necessary during the remainder of this session to defeat dangerous legislation by their opponents, which means that they will try to wear out the patience of the majority by discussion and filibustering, but with the previous questions in the House and continuous sittings in the Senate, these tactics will not avail to put off actions beyond a few days, if Republicans are united as on a party measure.

FIRST VOLUME OF THE CENSUS.

The Superintendent of the Census will send the manuscript of the tables for eighteen States, which are to be included in the first volume of he census reports, to the printer on Monday next. The three States which have occasioned so much delay—South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas—are now only lacking the returns from a county or two in each, and the prospect is that the first volume may issue very speedily.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

The English members of the High Commission called at the Treasury Department today, and, escorted by Secretary BOUTWELL and Gen. SPINNER, visited the different Bureaus of the Department.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Democrats and Conservatives of both branches of Congress held a caucus in the Hall of the House of Representatives today, Senator CASSERLY in the chair, and Representatives SHOBER, ARTHUR, and HANDLEY acting as Secretaries. Mr. NIBLACK offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That there shall be appointed a Committee, consisting of one Senator or Representative from each State, entitled by the political character of its delegation to representation in this caucus, to serve during the present Congress, and to be known as the Democratic and Conservative Congressional Committee, which shall be charged with such duties as it may properly perform in regard to elections and other political matters during its existence, with power to choose its own chairman and other officers, and also to constitute and appoint a sub-committee, to consist in whole or in part, as may be deemed best, of members of Congress, to act as a resident Executive Committee, for the distribution of documents and other campaign work.

Resolved further, That each delegation here represented shall be entitled to name its committee-men, under the foregoing resolutions, but when a person shall not be named within a reasonable time, then the Chairman of the caucus shall appoint such committee-men.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to compose the Committee:

New-York, H. W. Slocum; New-Jersey, John P. Stockton; Pennsylvania, Samuel J. Randall; Delaware, Benjamin T. Briggs; Maryland, Stevenson Archer; Virginia, John Chritcher; North Carolina, F. E. Shober; South Carolina, Isaac G. McMissic; Georgia, P. M. B. Young; Alabama, P. M. Dox; Ohio, Philadelph Van Trump; Kentucky, Boyd Winchester; Tennessee, W. C. Whitthorne; Indiana, M. O. Kerr; Illinois, Samuel S. Marshal; Missouri, Erastus Well; Arkansas, Jas. M. Hawks; Michigan, J. G. Sutherland; Florida, Silas L. Niblack; California, Eugene Casserly; Oregon, Jas. H. Slater; Nevada, Charles W. Kendall; Idaho, S. A. Merritt; Dakota, Moses F. Armstrong.

No appointments have yet been made for Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following statement covers transactions of the past week:

Receipts of fractional currency	$604,500
Shipments of notes	2,239,268
Shipments of fractional currency	327,475
Held as security for national bank circulation	353,730,350
Held for public deposits	15,811,500
Mutilated notes burned	617,865
Total amount burned	39,748,682
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	664,320
Bank circulation outstanding	310,661,758
National gold bank circulation issued to date	58,000
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	633,341
Internal revenue receipts today	303,954
Receipts for the fiscal year to date	105,807,707

A COLLECTOR SHOT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Collector WALLACE, of the Fifth South Carolina District, reports that Deputy United States Marshal ANDERSON COOPER, while attempting to seize an illicit distillery in the possession of a dealer named ZACHARIE YOUNG, was attacked by the latter. Both men drew pistols and fired simultaneously, and both were killed at the first fire.

DANGER OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The General-in-Chief of the Army is in receipt of a letter from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, indicating a renewal of Indian hostilities at an early date, as there are encamped near there 250 lodges of different tribes of Indians, who are in constant commnication with the remainder of their various tribes and, strange to say, they have, instead of killing buffaloes this season, turned their attention to fattening their ponies on the Washita and Red River valleys, which knowing ones say always precedes a general attack on the white settlements.

MEETING OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Ex-Army Officers Association held another meeting to-night. A memorial to Congress was drawn, asking for the restoration of officers mustered out under the late law, without pay until their assignment.

THE SOUTH.

Violent Storm at Mobile—Portions of the City Overflowed—One Person Struck by Lightning—A Man Arrested for Supplying the Indians With Whisky—He is Shot While Attempting to Kill the Marshal.

MOBILE, Ala., March 11.—A severe rain and thunder storm prevailed here today, which commenced at about 7 o'clock A. M. and lasted five or six hours. A negro woman was killed by lightning, and the eastern and western portions of the city were completely overflowed. Bridges were washed away and stores flooded. Heavy losses were caused to merchants by the overflow, due in great part to the new track of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad. The loss by the overflow in bridges and merchandise is not less than $10,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 11.—The steam-boat *Phil. Allen* was seized, yesterday, for bringing thirty empty whisky-barrels, the stamps on which had not been canceled....The Fort Smith *Herald* of the 2d inst. says: "On Monday United States Marshal AYRES arrested one HICKMAN, charged with taking whisky into the country of the Choctaw Nation. He brought him near here, when HICKMAN attacked the Marshal with a bowie-knife, succeeding in getting him down. He was about to kill him, when the Marshal's brother shot him and wounded him fatally. On examination before the Commissioner, AYRES was discharged.

THE WEST.

Two Men Killed by an Explosion—A Fatal Quarrel—The Secretary of Wyoming on a Lecture Tour—Claims of Kansas against the Government.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 11.—RICHARD MILLET and PETER TULLEN were instantly killed in the bridge tunnel at Hannibal, Mo., by a premature explosion of a blast....Last night, at BUSH & BRAND'S distillery, MARTIN SCHULER, the engineer, got into a quarrel with CHRISTIAN VITHER, when the latter seized a bar of iron and struck SCHULER a blow which will probably result in death. VITHER was arrested.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, March 10.—Several companies of the Fourteenth Infantry leave here to-morrow for Forts Laramie and Fetterman....Hon. Mr. GLAFICKE, Secretary of Wyoming, left for the East today. He will deliver a course of lectures in the Eastern States on "The Resources of this Territory."

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 11.—Gov. HARVEY has appointed J. M. BRODHEAD District Judge in place of Mr. LOWE, elected to Congress.... The Governor will meet the Commissioners appointed by the President to audit the claims that Kansas has against the Federal Government, in Leavenworth on Monday. The State claims about $500,000, and has issued certificates of indebtedness to that amount to the holders of claims....The vanguard of the immigration procession to Western Kansas for 1871 passed through here on the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, today, consisting of an extra train carrying 700 women and children of colonists who have settled in Ellsworth County.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Prominent Citizen of San Francisco at the Point of Death—Member of a Liquor Firm Absconds With the Funds—Stock Market in a Bad Way.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—HORACE HAWES, the first American Judge who held Court in San Francisco, and one of the wealthiest citizens of this State, is dangerously ill and his life is despaired of....Mr. MENDEL, of the firm of MENDEL, VIMONT & Co., liquor-dealers, has absconded, leaving the firm involved to the full extent of their means. The creditors are holding a meeting today. The liabilities are not very heavy....The stock market is breaking down badly.... The award of the Commissioner to assess damages against the California Pacific Railroad for cutting the track of the Central Pacific in crossing at Sacramento, which allowed the latter $350,000, has been set aside by Judge DWINELL as wholly unjust.

Escape from Jail at Albany—Three Burglars Overpower the Watchman and Make Their Way Out.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—Three young men named HOPPER CONORS, JOHN DILLON and POP. BROWN, confined in jail here on a charge of burglary, made their escape this morning. They were confined in one cell. Some person had furnished them with a wrench, with which they were enabled to remove the lock. On emerging from the cell, they seized the watchman, and, threatening to take his life, proceeded to make a hole in the outside wall of the jail, which they accomplished after three hours' hard work—the watchman all the while, made dumb by their threats, witnessing their operations.

Political Campaign in New-Hampshire—Bright Prospects for the Republicans.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—The political campaign, pending the State election next Tuesday, has been characterized by unusual quietness in public speaking, the Republicans holding nearly all the meetings with able and popular speakers. The Republican canvass, usually remarkable for accuracy, indicates the election of Mr. PIKE, Governor, by a large majority. It is believed, also, that the Republicans will carry the First and Third Congressional Districts, the Second being in doubt, though the friends of Gen. STEVENS, Republican, claim his election sure.

The Tragedy in Illinois—A Man and His Wife Poison their Children and Commit Suicide.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

MCHENRY, Ill., Tuesday, March 7, 1871.

Our community was startled last evening by the announcement that an entire family in our village had been found dead. The family consisted of GEORGE WALKER and wife, and their two children, one a boy about three years old, and the other a girl about six months old. The father and the two children were lying on the bed, and the mother was hanging by the neck, with an apron around her neck, and a rope from that to a spike in the ceiling overhead. She was suspended in the middle of the room, and in such a manner that her knees barely failed to reach the floor. On a table in the room was a letter in an envelope, directed to Dr. O. J. HOWARD, of our place. It was signed by both husband and wife, and substantially stated that they were tired of life and had made up their minds to go to a better place, and were happy in the knowledge that they could take their dear children with them.

It seems that on Saturday, Mr. WALKER went into the drug-store, which stands next door to the house occupied by him, and obtained half an ounce of laudanum, to use, as he alleged, in making a poultice for a boil. At evening, the wife called and obtained another like amount. By the bedside stood two tea cups, in which had been mixed laudanum and sugar. When the bodies were discovered, they showed by their appearance that life had been extinct from twelve to eighteen hours.

The Coachman Who Was to be a Gentleman—Trial of Andrus in Bridgeport.

From the Hartford Courant, March 9.

At the trial of SAMUEL F. ANDRUS in Bridgeport yesterday both Mrs. GRIDLEY and her daughter testified. They swore they never knew that the accused had been in the State Prison, but soon after Chief of Police CHAMBERLIN was called as a witness, and declared that the GRIDLEYS had called upon him twice, and he told them all about the career of SAMMY. Miss GRIDLEY swore that she never suspected ANDRUS of being a thief, until they went to Bridgeport, when, as is alleged in the present charge, he appropriated $3,000 of the money, whereupon the counsel for the defense produced the affidavit signed by her, and setting forth that ANDRUS stole $3,000 in West Hartford, the time of the theft antedating the one alleged. NETTIE was confused when the affidavit was brought out, and said she signed it because her friends told her to. From all accounts the trial was an unusually rich one, the witnesses for the prosecution contradicting themselves and making so many singular statements as to cause an uproar in Court, which affected the jury as well as spectators. Today the accused will testify, but he has cautioned his counsel not to question him too closely about his affairs with the GRIDLEYS, as he does not, for their sake, care to make a clean exposé of his relations to them.

The Parisian hotels are now cleaning up and getting ready to receive the crowd of foreigners which is sure to throng into Paris as soon as communications are completely re-established. At the Grand Hotel all the wounded have been removed to the top floor, while the remainder of the house is undergoing a thorough scouring process; and we hear that a large number of rooms are already retained.

LEGISLATIVE PECULIARITIES.

Abrogating Contracts and the State a Scapegoat.

The Legislature Assisting Contractors to Violate and Evade the Law—A New Way to Waste a Hundred Thousand Dollars—Great Canal Locks and No Water.

From a Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 11, 1871.

At the annual canal letting of 1869 the contract for repairing and enlarging the Fish Creek feeder was bid for—among others by HENRY FROST, and, through some informality in the other papers submitted, he was declared the successful man, and was awarded the contract upon a bid of nearly one million of dollars. The amount was so large, so greatly in excess of anything that the Board, outside of the Canal Commissioners, thought possible, that the State Engineer, seeing the award in the public prints, called hurriedly together the Canal Board, and they, after a full and careful examination, reconsidered the award. This reconsideration was made after notice had been given to Mr. FROST that his bill had been accepted, and that he must come forward and file the necessary certificates, to protect the State from default by its contractor. Immediately that the notice was received by FROST, that the award had been reconsidered, he proceeded, by a writ of mandamus to compel the Canal Commissioner to execute the contract. This is now in the Courts, and while as a legal proposition the mandamus may be sustained, still the evident extravagance of the bill is so great that legislative action should be taken, if the case is susceptible of no other remedy, to save the people from so outrageous an increase of taxation.

THE HOUSE ACTS, BUT WHEREFORE?

On Monday evening, unable to further wait upon the slow movements of the Courts, Mr. GEORGE LORD introduced into the Assembly the following resolution, that proposes a removal of the case from the Courts to the Legislature, and the replacing it in the hands of a portion of the Canal Board, actually and in fact making a committee of a portion of that body to decide upon a matter that has been rejected by the body when in full force and session. Another point that is noticeable in this connection is that three of the four members of the committee to be appointed by the resolution, and who are finally to decide upon the question, are the Canal Commissioners who originally let the work, and who are to that extent pledged to carry out their previous award. The resolution in question is as follows:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that if in the opinion of the Attorney-General the Board of Canal Commissioners are legally bound to consummate the contracts awarded to HENRY FROST on the 9th day of December, 1869, for the work to be done on the Fish Creek Feeder, then the said Board of Canal Commissioners shall, and they are hereby required to enter into and execute said contract on the part of the State, provided that said HENRY FROST shall execute the same on his part, and deposit certificates as required in the notice of the letting.

It is referred to the Canal Committee, and will be vigorously pressed by the gentlemen who are understood to be the backers and supporters of the hypothetical FROST.

"WHAT A PLUNDER."

There seems to be no question that the work can be done and well done for, at the outside, $500,000, so that the very liberal surplus will make a rare profit for the lucky contractor. The action of late Legislatures has been very revolutionary, and in assuming and exercising the powers of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, they have been eminently successful, but that they should take from the Courts a question of this character, which can have no object, unless it be that of violently extracting from the pockets of the people at least $300,000, for which the people receive no benefit, is not an honorable addition even to a record not above reproach.

A GLANCE BELOW THE SURFACE.

Upon the face of the resolution there seems to be nothing unfair, hedged as it is by the opinion of the legal officer of the State, but we must remember, as we read the resolution, that it limits the opinion to the exact legal construction of the conditions precedent to the acceptance of a contract. There is no appeal from the action of the Canal Board. They made the award, and before Mr. FROST had gone to any expense or trouble, they availed themselves of the power retained specially in their advertisement for lettings, and did the only thing that they could to protect the people. Having done this, the aggrieved contractor, violently assailed as to his three hundred thousand dollars of lost profits, proceeds by action to defend his rights, and oblige the State Board to give to him the contract that he had been notified was his. This is not objectionable upon the part of Mr. FROST; he could hardly do less than protect his own interests by an appeal to the Courts, but it is somewhat singular that a private citizen of the State should have power enough to induce the Legislature to take the case out of the Courts and put it, by legislative enactment, into his own hands. For certainly the replacing the matter in the hands of the Commission who have once decided in the favor of FROST, practically accomplishes this result.

THE REAL POWERS AT WORK.

Here comes in the real thing of this resolution. FROST is as evanescent as the natural force whose name he bears, and behind stand the real parties interested in this measure. Who are they? Public rumor makes mention of two who are now, and have been for many years, chiefs of the Canal Ring of the State. Here comes the power, and it is certainly a great power if it can stay the course of the law and bend to its interests the Legislature of the State.

STEAM POWER ON THE CANALS.

For many years it has been considered by persons who were interested in, and knowing to the wants of canal navigation, that some motive power other than horse power must be used. If this could not be, then the canal was a finished institution—productive of no further good to the people. Last year the Governor incorporated in his Message a recommendation that the Legislature give to the Canal Board the power to expend a small amount of money in endeavoring to develop some plan of steam navigation. His idea was that the engineers who had been always directly connected with the canal would be far better able to judge of the merits of a new plan for towing, than others, no matter how eminent, who should be called from other work to turn, for the first time, to this subject. The Legislature were last year, however, so taken up with developing an entirely new system of canal management, that they neglected to act in this matter, and it therefore has come over for this Legislature to tinker and patch some plan by which the people's money and their own time can be wasted. On Friday, therefore, Mr. HOWE, Chairman of the House Canal Committee, introduced into the Assembly a bill that proposes to appoint a commission, and to empower them to pay a premium of one hundred thousand dollars to the owners of the best patent for canal steam navigation. This would seem all well enough, but when it is understood that in the office of the State Engineer are now stowed away dozens of models, each one of which is claimed by the inventor to be perfect, and the full solution of the question; it at once opens our eyes to a possibility of selecting a worthless model, although in the eyes of the Commissioners it may appear perfect. At the head of the Commission is placed Gen. MCCLELLAN, unquestionably an able military engineer. But canals are not military necessities, at least one of the greatest that was ever proposed signally failed, and the Dutch Gap Canal is probably the last effort of the kind. Up to this time no suggestion has been made which looked to an appropriation of a larger sum than twenty thousand dollars, and it was generally thought that under the careful supervision of the Canal Board and the assistance of the skillful engineers employed in the State Engineer's office, this sum would be amply sufficient to test any and all plans that would be proposed. This opinion now prevails among men who have the interest of the canal and the people at heart, but growing out of the wants of the Ring, who have been unable of late years to carry into full effect the schemes that in the past enriched and advantaged them, has developed a spirit of activity that must be satisfied; and if the State can be mulcted to the tune of a hundred thousand dollars to buy some patent that would look better applied to a toy-boat on a toy canal than anywhere else, those immediate demands are satisfied and new propositions can be advanced.

THE PROJECT TO ENLARGE THE LOCKS.

The bill that was introduced by Mr. ALBERGER, some weeks ago, and which proposes the enlargement of the thirteen locks between Clyde and Rochester, is quietly resting in the House Committee. The job is a large one, and is not to be lightly interfered with. Like the great New-York bills, it waits an overwhelming power that shall lift it free from all danger and place it in the hands of His Excellency a success. The men who hold the contract to build the locks mentioned above so as to conform to the present size of those upon the Erie Canal, took the contract at very low figures, under the pressure of vigorous competition. It would not pay to carry out the contract; it would not do to forfeit their bonds by refusing to do the work. What then? Why introduce a bill to enlarge the locks to a size sufficient to hold boats of two hundred by twenty-five feet, and if it passed then the State would virtually violate the contract. New lettings would be made, and with the inside track that a claim against the State for their loss of the old contract would give them, who so sure of the new one at paying prices. It is a wise and able conspiracy and premises well. A glance at the bill shows, however, that while it only asks for eight hundred thousand dollars to enlarge the locks, there would follow:—

1. The claim against the State of the contractors holding the work now let.
2. The necessity of building new locks from Buffalo to Albany, at an expense of eleven million dollars, to make the thirteen enlarged locks of any value; and
3. The enlargement of the entire canal at an expense of not less than fifty million dollars.

This enormous expense has by simply being named, given the proposition to enlarge a severe shock, and if anything more were needed to completely entomb it, it might be found in a brief study of the water supply. The present canal has always been in trouble because of an insufficient supply of water, and there is no year but that a few weeks or days are rendered totally useless because of this want. There is at this time a commission under pay from the State, composed of able and experienced men, who are searching for some means to supply the demand. They have not been successful, and are only satisfied of future success by cutting the canal down sixty-six feet, so that they may avail it of the waters of the Oneida Lake. When we take into consideration that the present lock demands but twenty-one thousand feet of water for a lockage, and that the proposed new locks with their mighty capacity will take sixty-six thousand cubic feet of water, where is it to come from?

The Chairmen of both the Senate and House Canal Committees are against the bill, but there are powerful canal men in both Houses, and it may need something of this kind, some new promise of years of fat pickings from the historical ditch, to enable the Democracy of the State to stand up longer under the incubus of Tammany.

THE REGISTER FEES.

Exorbitant Sums Demanded—The Law Regulating Fees a Dead Letter—Employment of Incompetent Men—The Lawyers Dare not Complain—Intentional Delays in Making Returns.

"As the trunk so the branches" is an aphorism which may, with propriety, be applied to every department in this City belonging to the upas tree of Tammany. To make the most of a position is the creed and code of procedure of almost every office-holder, and it must be done by hook or crook, mainly by the latter. In the public offices, such as the Register's, Court Clerk's, and especially the Sheriff's, laws regulating fees seem to have been made for the purpose of falling into abeyance. For instance, the following have been enacted to regulate the fees at the Register's office:

Clerks of counties and Registers of cities shall receive *ten cents* for each conveyance and incumbrance certified, instead of fees heretofore allowed, provided that such fees shall in no case amount to less than fifty cents, nor more than $5. (Laws 1840, ch. 342, p. 13.)

Any person may examine the records in the office of the Register of Deeds without fee.

The Register of the City of New-York is directed "to cause every written requisition for a search to be made without delay, and to be certified for delivery within *twenty days* from its receipt; and he shall be liable for all damages and injuries resulting from errors in his certified return, and from delays in completing such requisitions." In case the requisition is not done within the twenty days, it shall be completed forthwith, and the fees for the same forfeited. (Laws of 1853, ch. 610, p. 2; Repealing laws of 1847, ch. 432.)

The fees of the Register in New-York City usually charged are *ten cents* each year, and ten cents for each return, each piece of property being counted separately. About forty-five cents additional is also charged for seal, stamp and certificate.

All clubs and Registers of counties claiming any fees by virtue of their respective offices, shall, upon being required in writing by the party liable to pay the same, his agent or attorney, and on payment of the expense thereof, have their fees taxed by some officer authorized to tax costs in the Supreme Court, and either party may appeal from such taxation to the Supreme Court. No Clerk or Register shall collect any fees after having been required, as aforesaid, to have the same taxed without such taxation having been made. The fee for such taxation shall be fifty cents.

To show how implicitly these laws are obeyed and the manner in which lawyers who dare not complain are mulcted, a search was sent into the Register's office and the fees charged were nearly double what they should have been. It read as follows:

The Register of the City and County of New-York will please search for conveyances, mortgages, leases, agreements to sell, and all other instruments in writing, and incumbrances of record in his office, of, upon or affecting the title to the following-described premises, or any part thereof, by the following-named persons, and for the periods set opposite to their names respectively, and certify the result in writing for (name of law firm, and description of property.)

John Jones from May 1, 1860, to Jan. 3, 1870.

Peter Smith from Dec. 1, 1869, to the present time.

John Jones and wife *vs.* Peter Robinson, mortgage $2,000, dated and received.

John Jones to Peter Smith, deed dated and received.

No others found to this date.

Dated March 7, 1871.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Register.

Fees $6.

By the above law the Register is only allowed to charge ten cents for each conveyance and incumbrance certified, and *ten cents* for each year. On the foregoing search there his charges should only be:

For eleven years at ten cents per annum	$1 10
Two returns at two cents each	20
Fee for seal, stamp and certificate	41
Total	$1 71

By law the Register is obliged to deliver without delay the certificate in twenty days. This time, however, has been extended to thirty, and if any law firm should require it before the expiration of that time, it is obliged to pay double the amount of fees, or, in this instance, a legitimate charge of $2 50. How the Register made the fees of the foregoing amount to $6, is a mystery that lawyers are not anxious to solve, as any disposition to question this exorbitant charge would subject the person so doing to much annoyance in future business. These sums on each document amount to very little, but when the vast amount of business done in New-York is taken into consideration, no wonder that Tammany considers the office worth $100,000 per annum. A number of very incompetent men were appointed to positions as searchers in this office, and as only thirteen are required to do the work, it may be seen what a political placer so important an office has become, when sixty-five clerks were employed and dismissed from it in the course of two years. Of these, thirty-seven came from the Twenty second Ward, which is run by the Register, and the balance, being old and experienced men in the business, could not very well be dispensed with. A number of very good searchers have left because no work was given them, and not long after the installation of the Register, one of his incompetents slipped on a mortgage of $8,000, and others made some very aggravating blunders. There are so many to provide for that every searcher seems determined to make double fees by delaying the search, and taking no notice of it unless he gets the extra allowance. Hardly a document goes out of that office bearing the legitimate fees, and lawyers are too much in the power of this and other departments ever to attempt to tax them as allowed by law. The public business would be better transacted if men of more experience were not displaced to make room for political incompetents.

THE WAR ON ERIE.

Judge Barnard's Order in the English Shareholders' Suits Vacated—The Stock Ordered to be Refunded to the Owners—A New Receiver Appointed by the State Court.

About a year ago a suit was commenced by the Erie Railroad Company and JAMES FISK, Jr., and JUSTIN D. WHITE, a Director of the road against ROBERT A. HEATH, HENRY L. RAPHAEL and three other English stockholders of the Company, to obtain possession of 60,000 shares in the railroad. The bankers of the defendants, all residents of England, sent these 60,000 shares of the Erie Railroad stock to the office of the Company, of which they held certificates with the ordinary transfers to them, to be examined by one of the clerks to pass upon their genuineness, in order that they might be registered at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, according to a rule of the Board of Brokers, made to guard against spurious issues. Upon this fact a bill was filed in the State Court, and on it an *ex parte* order obtained from Judge BARNARD enjoining the defendants from reclaiming or receiving back their certificates, and JAS. H. COLEMAN was appointed *ex parte* receiver to take the stock and transfer it into his own name. Upon this proceeding the defendants, whose stock had been seized, moved the case, under the act of Congress, into the Circuit Court of the United States, and put in their answer to the bill. Notice of motion was given to dissolve the injunction, have the stock returned by the receiver, under the order of the Court, to HEATH & RAPHAEL, and to vacate the appointment of the receiver. Several delays in the hearing were interposed on the part of the Erie Railroad Company and Mr. FISK, but some weeks ago, the final hearing was set down for 11 o'clock yesterday at the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD. A few minutes before the commencement of the proceedings the Erie Railroad Company and FISK and WHITE complainants, by their solicitors, served a notice of the discontinuance of the suit and their readiness to pay the costs. Mr. SOUTHMEYD and Mr. EVARTS, who attended for the defendants, notified the plaintiffs of their intention to insist on their motion, which was then formally made. Mr. MORGAN, on the part of the Erie Railway Company, being unable to obtain a delay, left the Court-room. The receiver, who got due notice, was called, but did not appear. Mr. EVARTS then opened the case, and in a statement of the position of the defendants, Judge BLATCHFORD, in his motion, granted an order dissolving the injunction, directing the restoration of the property by the receiver, and the termination of the receivership. Mr. KENNETH G. WHITE, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, was appointed by Judge BLATCHFORD to receive the stock from JAMES H. CARMAN, the receiver appointed by the State Court.

For the purpose of destroying the effect of Judge BLATCHFORD'S order, Mr. FISK, through his counsel, commenced an entirely new suit against the English bondholders, before Judge BARNARD, being joined by MORTIMER L. EARLE as plaintiff. The complaint was filed pending Judge BLATCHFORD'S action.

At the close of their complaint in the new suit FISK and EARLE ask for the appointment of a new receiver of all the stock held by HEATH and RAPHAEL, and the appointment of a referee to ascertain the facts in the case, and also that the shares held by them be delivered up to the beneficial owners, and that when such shares cannot be identified in specie, they be canceled and new shares issued to those beneficially entitled to them. To this suit Mr. JAMES H. COLEMAN, the receiver in the former suit, was made a party.

On the 28th of February Messrs. LOWE, CLARK & MORGAN, plaintiffs' attorneys, submitted this complaint, with supporting affidavits, to Mr. Justice BARNARD. On the 9th of March Mr. Justice BARNARD returned the papers with an order appointing Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON receiver of all the stock. Mr. ROBINSON, on the 10th, Friday, filed his bond, and Mr. COLEMAN turned over the 60,000 shares of stock to him.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

A Providence Gentleman Arrested for Forrester—Excitement at the National Hotel.

A gentleman belonging to Providence, R. I., was arrested at the National Hotel in Cortlandt-street, last evening, on suspicion of being "BILL" FORRESTER, the alleged murderer of BENJAMIN NATHAN. All the afternoon Detective ANTHONY, of the Central Office, was observed watching the movements of the gentleman in question, and keeping within sight of him wherever he went. He even managed to get into conversation with "his man," as he thought, and the latter, totally unconscious of the object of ANTHONY'S polite attention, partook of several drinks with the detective at the bar. ANTHONY was firmly convinced that the gentleman was FORRESTER, but still he did not wish to arrest him on so serious a charge without consulting other detectives. Leaving a man named SIMPSON to watch the Providence gentleman, ANTHONY hastened to the Central Office, and soon returned in company with Detective WALBRIDGE, to whom he pointed out the object of his close attention during the afternoon. WALBRIDGE, after scrutinizing the supposed FORRESTER, felt so certain that he was the man so much desired, that he remarked to CHARLEY PALMER, the bar-tender, that he would not take $10,000 for his share in the arrest. A few minutes after he stepped up to the Providence gentleman and requested him to go with him into the billiard saloon. He there astonished him by declaring him under arrest as FORRESTER, the Nathan murderer. The gentleman, who has been ailing for some weeks past, got very nervous, but assured the detective that it did not arise from any consciousness of guilt. WALBRIDGE smiled, and felt more certain than before that he had FORRESTER. Mr. HALIDAY, the proprietor of the hotel, was sent for, and he informed the detectives that he knew the gentleman for over fifteen years, and that he was not FORRESTER. The appearance of the gentleman, however, was so strikingly like the description of FORRESTER that the detectives refused to give him up, and proposed an examination of his arms and mouth. On his arm they found ink-marks the same as are said to be on FORRESTER'S, and one of his teeth was out—but it was from the right jaw, while FORRESTER'S is out of the left. At length the detectives were convinced that he was not FORRESTER, and so liberated him.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE EXILES OF ERIN.

For the New-York Times.

To the wigwam there came a few exiles of Erin,
The brass on their foreheads was massive and cool;
For the good of their country they'd left it, repairing
In another each loss at the cost of some fool.
To the Ring then they turned all their eyes' fond devotion,
As it loomed o'er Manhattan's sweet isle of the ocean,
And they chanted in accents of cheerful emotion,
Their national anthem of "Erin go brag!"

Hurroo! hubbaboo! cried the jubilant strangers,
Och there's nothing on earth that the Irish can't do.
This land is our refuge from famine and danger,
They have taken us in—sure, we'll take them in, too!
This country, 'tis plain, is much greener than ours,
For here we can wander and spend many hours,
In covering our lyres with fancy's wild flowers,
And striking the numbers of "Erin go brag!"

O Erin! dear country! when first we were taken,
In dreams we returned to thy sea-beaten shore,
But now in this wide-spreading country we waken,
And find we were never so well off before.
What fate could be worse than at once to replace us,
In our dwellings at home where no candidates chase us,
Where no anxious collectors rush forth to embrace us,
And fight to receive us. They'll live to deplore!
Who'd have thought in our cabins at home by the wildwood,
We'd ever have seen such a moment at all!
Although, to be sure from our earliest childhood,
We knew we were fit for some grand palace hall.
Hurroo! hubbaboo! let's look forward to pleasure:
Sure we've nothing to do but to pick up the treasure!
They're *courting* us now and they'll pay without measure.
And the price of the votes they can never recall!

So now every sad recollection suppressing,
An Irishman's instinct in one thing won't flag:
He knows he was born for the world's greatest blessing,
So chants forth his anthem of "Erin go brag!"
He thinks every hero who ever had motion,
Must have come from his own little isle of the ocean;
And the bards with their lyres sing out with devotion
The national anthem of "Erin go Brag!"

A. S.

MY LODGER'S WIFE.

The alarm from Fenian outbreaks is too recent to require any description here, even if I were capable of writing one; but as a plain widow woman—which I am—I have no pretension to write history. I only know that down at Weymouth, as well as everywhere else, we were always being startled by some fresh report of what the Fenians had done, or were going to do, generally the latter. This was common to all places; but we had special interest in them at Weymouth, because most of the men, when convicted, were sent to Portland, and we sometimes caught a sight of them on the platform of our station, when they were changed to the little branch line. I suppose almost everybody who reads these words knows that Portland Island is only two or three miles from our town, and that there are nearly two thousand convicts there. They have built the breakwater, and made a regular castle on the island, and so have done a great deal of work there, if they never did any before they came.

Now and then one escapes, but he is nearly always retaken directly, or gets drowned in trying to swim off to some boat. My husband, who was a master-fisherman, saw one drowned. Although he was a convict, my husband tried to save him, but he went down like a stone, not twenty yards from his skiff. My husband was very much upset by it, for, instead of being a forbidding-looking ruffian, like Bill Sykes in *Oliver Twist*, he was a mild-looking, fair-haired young fellow, who didn't seem above one or two and twenty. However, my poor husband was drowned himself not very long after this; and I have lived ever since on a very little income he left me, and by letting furnished apartments in the season.

In the Winter, Weymouth is very dull, and I, living alone, would almost have been glad to accommodate any one for nothing, in order to have company in the house; so I was very pleased to have a chance of letting my first-floor rooms to a very respectable young man who wanted them at a reduced rate. I had been, with many others, to the station, to see a batch of Fenians change for Portland, but we were obliged to come back unsatisfied, because the railway companies would not allow any strangers in; this was the more annoying, as we all wanted to see a Col. La Troulle, a Fenian from New-Orleans, who had fought desperately when taken, and he had been terribly hurt about the head and rendered senseless before he would surrender. As it happened, we were not able to see him; so we all went back as we came.

I had been at home about ten minutes, and was warming my cocoa for my supper, when I heard a knock at the street-door, and on opening it I saw a very good-looking young fellow—very slight, very dark, with a black mustache, and altogether a foreign air. He spoke English, however, and said he had been advised to apply to me for cheap apartments; that he was not very rich; he had come to Weymouth believing he should have an appointment in one of the hotels—he looked as if he would have made a capital waiter—but was disappointed for the present. He wished to remain in the town, to be in readiness, and so had applied to me. I was glad he had done so, and offered him my rooms cheap. He agreed to take them, and sent for his boxes from the station at once. He had a great deal of luggage—more than most young men possess.

I never had a quieter, gentler lodger in my life than he was; no trouble, no noise, never out of an evening by any chance; and his manner was always so soft and quiet, that, as I used to tell him, it was more like having a girl in the house than a man. He would laugh at this, and say the same thing had often been remarked before. At first he seemed to make no inquiries after any situation, or to visit his friends at all; but after he had been with me about a fortnight he went out nearly every day, and all day long. I was glad to see that he did so, for really he mewed himself up in his room so constantly that I began to fear he would injure his health.

What puzzled me not a little was the finding that he spent a great part of his time on the island—not that Portland is really an island, only everybody calls it so. In the Winter time there cannot be a more dreary place in the world than Portland; the storms seem to rage there oftener and fiercer than they do anywhere else; the roads are bad, the houses are small and mean, and, except for the wild, romantic sea view which lies all around you, and the awful Race of Portland, which no vessel can cross, there is nothing to be seen. My niece paid me a visit about this time, and nothing would do but that I must go with her over the island; I did so, and, to my surprise, I saw Mr. Lewis—for such was my lodger's name—leaning against one of the huge blocks of stone which lie about the quarries, and gazing so thoughtfully out to sea, that he never noticed us driving by. Then my niece's husband came to fetch her home, and as he had never been to Weymouth before, he, too, must see the island, and I must go with him and his wife. So a second time I went, and a second time, to my great surprise, I saw Mr. Lewis. Today he was talking to a tall man in plain clothes, who had just the look of a warder out of his uniform; they were in the middle of the road, so Mr. Lewis might have been asking his way; but I was confident, from their eager, hurried manner, that he was not. Yet, when he recognized me, he raised his cap, and the warder—I am sure it was a warder—pointed along a path, as though he was giving some direction, and then we lost sight of them, but I did not forget the incident.

A few nights after this I was surprised, on answering a knock at the door, to find some one inquiring for Mr. Lewis, for he had never had a visitor before. The stranger gave the name of Brown, and was at once invited up-stairs. After a visit of about half an hour, he left; and then my lodger, who had seemed, I fancied, to avoid me of late, came into my little kitchen, and began, in the chatty manner which had made him so pleasant, to talk about the gentleman who had just left. He said he was connected with one of the chief hotels, and had called to speak about an appointment. Now, I had lived in Weymouth, maid, wife and widow, for thirty-two years, and knew by sight every gentleman connected with every hotel there, and this was none of them. And if my judgment was worth anything, this man was a warder from Portland, and, what was more, was the very warder I had seen Mr. Lewis speaking with on the island. I was quite sure of this, and knew, therefore, that for some purpose my lodger was deceiving me; but I reflected that every family has its secrets, so supposed he had his reasons for trying to mislead me.

Just now a complete change took place in my lodger's habits, for whereas he had previously been the most retiring of creatures, keeping himself so totally within doors that scarcely a soul in the street knew him, he now seemed to be never tired of hanging about the front door. He cleaned my windows twice as often as I had ever cleaned them; he painted my shutters; he painted my flower-boxes, and was frequently trimming the flowers in them; while he actually went two or three times to the White Lion, the public-house at the corner of our street, and drank his ale at the bar, instead of allowing the potman to bring it for him, as had hitherto been the case. I took the liberty of saying—for I was quite old enough to be his mother—that I hoped this last would not grow into a habit which might lead to harm, when, to my surprise, he burst out crying, and cried so bitterly, that I thought he would go into hysterics. I tried to soothe him, and took his hand in mine—he had a soft and delicate hand, too; but he rose, and mastering himself by a great effort, went up to his room. In the morning he apologized for disturbing me by his absurd ways: he had had bad news from home, he said. Of course, I told him not to think any more of such a trifle; but in my own mind I wondered where he got the letters from which had so upset him, as I was quite certain the postman had not been near my house all day. All this time I had heard no more of the situation he expected; but soon after, the same stranger called again—Mr. Brown, I mean. He called very late one night, and went straight up to Lewis' room, came down in a very short time, and left without a word, as before. As I had admitted him, I had a fair chance of confirming my opinion; he was a warder, I was sure. He was a tall, big-bearded, big-whiskered and mustached man, who stood very square when he spoke to you, as a soldier does: weather-browned, as all the Portland warders are, and with a certain quick, watchful look of the eye, which they all acquire very soon.

The next morning brought a heavy fall of rain, with gusts of wind from the sea; and on taking up Mr. Lewis' breakfast, I noticed that he looked excited, if not wild, and I feared he had taken cold. I told him so, but he said: "No. The fact is, Mrs. Gerran, I must now tell you a little secret: I am married, and I expect my wife from town today."

"Indeed!" I exclaimed, for I had never dreamed of such a thing.

"Yes," he went on, "she is coming this evening, and I am a little worried to think what an unpleasant ride she will have."

"She certainly will, poor thing," I said; "but I will do my best to make her comfortable, Mr. Lewis."

"I know you will," he replied. "I thank you heartily, Mrs. Gerran. We rely on you very much."

I left him his breakfast, and went down-stairs, considerably astonished by what I had heard. The weather grew worse during the day, and by night it was little short of a tempest. I often thought of the poor young woman who was coming all the way from London on such a night; and what made it worse was, that I could not offer to go and meet her, for, strange to say, Mr. Lewis did not know by what train she would come, or whether she would travel by the Great Western or the South-western line. It blew harder and harder; the furious blasts of wind swept through our little street, and drove the rain before it, so as almost to blind you if you tried to face it. There was not a gas-light which was not blown out, and I need not say the sky was pitch dark. On such nights I always sit and think of my poor husband, and of the many others who earn their living on the dreadful sea; and I can hear nothing, attend to nothing but the howling of the storm. So it was no wonder that the potman knocked two or three times when he brought Mr. Lewis' beer, before I heard him; and when I opened the door it was almost blown out of my hand by the force of the wind.

"It is a terrible night, Robert," I said, for he was a very civil young man, and had been at the White Lion for years.

"It is, indeed, ma'am," he said; "there's a sea on to-night that's a-flying over the Chesil Bank like yeast. They've been firing artillery on the island; but, except now and then in a lull, you couldn't hear the guns."

"Firing!" I said; "firing! What is that for, Robert?"

"More convicts is off, ma'am," was his answer; "and I hear there is some fellow of consequence among 'em. Poor chap! He's sure to be caught such a night as this, if he hasn't tumbled over the face of a cliff already."

I bade him good-night, and closed the door, still sadder in my mind than I had previously been. It always made me sorrowful when I heard of the poor convicts trying to escape. Whatever their faults may have been, liberty is sweet to all of us, and very few of them ever succeeded in getting away—hardly any, although many a one had lost his life in trying. I took the beer up to Mr. Lewis' room, and tapping at his door, said, as I generally did: "Here is your beer, Mr. Lewis; and, as usual, the door was opened, and he took it from me. Instead of having his lamp burning, as was his custom, his room was in complete darkness, so that I could hardly see him, to give him the jug, and in the gloom he seemed to look stouter and taller than usual. He did not speak, whereas he generally had a little joke; but now he took the jug in silence. I lingered for a moment; but finding that he did not speak, I was going down-stairs, when I thought of his wife. Mr. Lewis had almost closed the door, when I said how anxious I felt about her getting safely in through the storm, when, to my amazement, he replied, without opening the door more than a few inches: "I am much obliged for your kindness, Mrs. Gerran, but my wife has been in for this hour past." I never was so astonished in my life. I had made two or three little preparations to comfort her, and felt hurt that I should not have been informed of her arrival. "Yes," he continued, "she came when the wind was roaring so loudly that you did not hear her knock. I let her in; and as she was tired and wet, I thought the best thing she could do was to lie down at once." Well, perhaps it was; but I could not help fancying that, for all that, they might have treated me with a little more consideration. However, I could say nothing; and so I went to bed, and as soon as the storm would allow, to sleep.

The first thing I heard in the morning from my milkman was that only one of the convicts had tried to escape, and that for the present he was still at large. It was rumored in the town that it was Col. La Troulle who had got away, but the Government people would not say much about it; the whole place was astir, he said. All day long I heard the same kind of tidings repeated; and, in fact, I saw enough to convince me that extraordinary exertions were being made to capture the runaway. The White Lion was searched by a party of officers, and so was a house in the same street as my own, where a number of young-men lodgers were taken. I heard, too, that the railways were watched, not only at our station, but that the trains were examined at places twenty or thirty miles out, in case the convict should have got in at some little station. It was supposed, however, that although these precautions were taken, he was still in the island, as, from his wearing the prison dress, it would be so difficult for him to escape notice.

I did not see Mr. Lewis all day, nor his wife; but, just at twilight, I was startled by the latter coming quietly into my little kitchen, and asking me for the milk. She was a pretty-looking young woman, wearing her hair in short curls; it was fair hair, and she was fair too, quiet and shy in her manner, speaking in a voice so low that I could scarcely hear her. She explained that her husband had, unfortunately, taken a severe cold, and would be obliged to keep his bed for a day or so. Of course, I offered any assistance in my power. She thanked me, and went upstairs. When she had gone, I could do nothing for the life of me, for many minutes, but sit and think of her; there was an unaccountable feeling, quite a certainty, it seemed, of having known her before, although when or where I could not say. So strong and strange was this impression, that it was almost terrible to me, and, as I said, I could think of nothing else for a long time. However, I shook the feeling off at last, and went about my work, seeing no more of my lodger or his wife that night.

Robert at the White Lion, told me, when he brought the supper beer, that, although it was hushed up as much as possible, yet it certainly was the Fenian who had escaped, and that it was one of the most desperate and ingenious escapes ever heard of. "Not, Ma'am," he said, "as I believe in any of your ingenious escapes. I don't believe in a man doing with a rusty nail, or two prongs of a dinner-fork, or some such thing, in four or five hours, what it would take a couple of smiths all day to do with a basket of tools. It's the warders, Ma'am, and they make these excuses; that's what it is, Ma'am." This was the opinion of Robert at the White Lion, and I must own that I had, on similar occasions, heard many people in Weymouth express themselves to the same effect.

Once or twice the next day I saw Mrs. Lewis, and each time the impression that I had previously met her, grew stronger; I fancied, however, that my looking straight at her, to try and remember when it could have been, disturbed her, so I avoided doing so as much as possible, but for the life of me I could not help doing it sometimes. On the following morning, I had to go out for an hour or two, and when I came back, I found my windows cleaned, the mold in the flower-boxes turned over, and various little things done, which told me that Lewis had been at work again, as, indeed, I found was the case. He had, unfortunately, been taken very unwell just before I came home, but previously he had been busy as usual in the front of the house.

As all attempts to recapture the convict had failed, and so there was no longer, I suppose, a hope of keeping it quiet, that night great bills were stuck up about the town, offering £500 reward for the apprehension of the Fenian Colonel—for it was he, after all—and one of these bills was stuck up on an empty house just opposite to my own door. I naturally got talking about this with Mrs. Lewis; at least I talked, and she listened, for she said hardly a word; and at last, when I struck a light to find something she wanted, I found she was crying. I told her I was afraid she was weak and low, that her long journey and her husband's illness had upset her, and asked her to let me make her some port-wine negus the last thing that night. She thanked me, but declined; and when she went away, the remembrance of her face, with the tears on her cheeks, seemed ten times more familiar to me than ever. I determined to ask Mr. Lewis, when I saw him, if his wife had ever lived in Weymouth, but it seemed as though I never should see him again. However, I did see him that evening.

I had been upstairs for some time, and as I was looking over the contents of an old drawer, I was very quiet, and my lodgers thought I was out; but presently I came down, and met Lewis ascending, carrying a light. I was in the dark.

"Good evening, Mr. Lewis," I said; "I hope you are better."

He looked up and said: "Yes; much better, thank you." He passed on, and left me almost petrified. It was not the same man. There was the same dark skin, mustache, hair, and whiskers; the same clothes; but this man, although short, was taller than my lodger, decidedly stouter, and had altogether a harder, sterner expression. There was no possible mistake; his voice too was wholly different; and I staggered, rather than walked, into my kitchen, feeling as though I had seen a ghost. I had not strength to procure a light, but in a few minutes Mrs. Lewis sent down, as I found, by her husband—came in with one. Seeing me sitting, so pale and scared, in my chair, she said: "Are you ill, Mrs. Gerran? My husband fears you are." As if a flash of lightning had suddenly penetrated all the dark places of my mind, I saw, as she spoke, the meaning of all that had been mysterious, and by her face I saw that she knew her secret was revealed. She was my lodger, she was the Mr. Lewis I had known. Altered and changed in every respect as she was, I knew her now. She locked her hands together, and twisted her fingers with a nervous, frightened air, and looked anxiously at me.

"Who—who are you?" I asked. "Why are you dressed like this? Who is the man?"

"O, Mrs. Gerran!" she cried, throwing herself down at my knees, before I could move to stay her, "forgive my deceiving you, and still be my friend—be my husband's friend. If you are not kind and true to us, we are lost. We have no home but this—no friend but you. It will soon, I trust, be different; but at this moment my poor husband is a fugitive, an outlaw, a convict, and a price is set upon his head."

"A price upon his head!" I echoed. "Is he, then—"

"Yes," she said, interrupting me, although she was sobbing as if her heart would break—"yes, my husband is Col. La Troulle, the Fenian. We are Americans, and we are only waiting for the pursuit to cool, when we shall cross to France, and can then easily regain our home—never more, I trust, to leave it."

"Rise up, my poor dear girl," I said, lifting her on to a chair; "and believe me that no money would tempt me to betray your husband; for your sake, at any rate, I will be true to you both. I hope for your sake, too, that he will leave his dreadful and desperate schemes."

"O Mrs. Gerran," she answered, "do not think him a bloodthirsty man; there never breathed a gentler or kinder being. He was sadly deceived in the business which brought him here; but pray, come and see him, that he may know he is safe under your roof."

I went with her, and found this desperate Fenian quite a mild, gentlemanly person. He was full of gratitude to me; and although his close-cut hair, now he sat without his wig, and his dark face made him look stern enough, yet his eyes swam with genuine tears over and over again, when he spoke of his wife and her devotion to him.

Of course, every one can now see how it was managed. When he was sent to Portland, his wife came down, dressed as a man, and, while lodging with me, took care to familiarize the neighbors with the fact that I had a young man lodger. One of the warders had already been gained over—so Robert at the "White Lion" was not so far wrong in his guess—and he it was with whom I had seen the supposed Mr. Lewis talking, and who came to my house twice. On his second visit, he came to say that all was arranged, and that her husband would get away soon after dark the next night. It was, fortunately for the scheme, a very stormy one; so La Troulle got past the station, and followed the Chesil Bank until he thought it safe to strike the line, and then got over the railway bridge without being recognized. He had a large railway rug over his shoulders, which hid his convict dress; and the only really dangerous part of his journey was through the streets to reach my house; but the dreadful storm cleared away all passengers, and he entered our street without having met half a dozen people. His wife was watching from her window, and seeing him, slipped down and opened the street door without my knowing anything about it. Then they removed the stains from her face, hands and neck with washes which she had brought with her, and he wore a wig, made to resemble her short curls. Poor young thing! she showed me such beautiful locks which she had cut off, to enable her to look more like a man; they must have been nearly a yard long, I am sure. They thought no place was so safe as Weymouth, and they were right, for the officers were hunting all over London, and Ireland, and Liverpool, and goodness knows where besides. La Troulle showed himself a little, but not too much, and no one ever suspected the change in my lodgers. In about a fortnight he got quietly on board a fruit-sloop which was going back to France; and both he and his wife wrote to me when they got there, and also when they arrived at New-Orleans. I don't know who the warder was, nor what he received for his services, but I heard, shortly after, from Robert at the White Lion, that one of them had left Portland to go and take a very handsome public house in London; so I had my suspicions. I know that if I wanted money, which I am happy to say, thanks to my poor dear husband, I do not, I should only have to tell Mrs. La Troulle, or go to the great house in Liverpool, of which they gave me the card, and I could have all I wanted.

She would make me accept her gold watch and chain, and I have worn it, and shall continue to do so, in memory of her.—*Chambers' Journal.*

MARCH.

For the New-York Times.

Now welcome, March; glad Spring's first stepping maiden;
Of three bright, merry months the fickle sprite,
Thou comest smiling, and with warmth of April,
And mottled skies, and soft clouds floating white,
And sobbing winds, and now the waves' low murmur
Disturb the quiet of the lone Spring night.

Across the hills, and o'er the snow-bound meadows
A light of Spring, a wealth of sunshine glows;
And now sweet visions of out-cropping pastures,
And early blushing of the April rose,
And dreams of thoughtful pansies on the uplands
Shall soothe my spirit to a pure repose.

The maple soon, its golden yield all gathered,
In modest thought of Summer strength shall bring
Its cloven leaves; and now the slender willow
Sheds its white shoots upon the breath of Spring;
And oft at night we hear the plover's whistle,
Or, mournfully, the tall pines whispering.

And bounteous mother Nature from her slumbers,
Her shrouded, icy slumbers, shall arise
And free her long-bound streams—their joyful numbers
Rushing to meet the coming redbreast's cries;
And glad the hearts of waiting worshipers
With scents of violets and balmy skies.

And thus, we pray, may be our own awaking,
When life's long Winter shall have passed away;
When clouds have flown, and o'er us brightly breaking,
Our tear-dimmed eyes behold eternal day;
And echoing groves and gardens of Acacia
Replace the stubble and the thorny way.

J. M. WALSH.

LIFE IN PARIS BEFORE THE WAR.

CHEZ M. GRANDHOMME.

M. Grandhomme was holding his levée. The Rue de la Paix was lined with carriages waiting for the fair occupants who were waiting on M. Grandhomme. It was no trifling matter to obtain an admission from M. Grandhomme. To be admitted into the sanctum sanctorum of the man who from his atelier ruled the fashion of Europe and America—it was a distinction coveted by all, but granted only to a few. In the choice of those few the despot was controlled by no recognized standard of rank or wealth. They were, of course, drawn from that intangible and exclusive Walhalla known as Society; but he showed no distinct deference to the relative degrees of rank within that hierarchy. Like M. Dalmonferac, M. Grandhomme exacted above all, that his protégées should be distinguées and sympathiques. Acting on this first principle, he behaved with startling audacity in the distribution of his favors. An ambassadress would be kept "making ante-chambre," and allowed to return again and again before being admitted to the presence-chamber; while the autocrat was deliberately devoting the energies of his milliner mind to the decoration of some new beauty from the provinces, whom Mme. l'Ambassadrice would hesitate before inviting to her samedis. A millionaire banker's wife would be dismissed with oracular laconism, and handed over to one of the subaltern priestesses of the Grandhomme temple; while the great man himself attended to the case of one of his favorites—a lady of moderate income, comparatively speaking (all M. Grandhomme's votaries were supposed to be women of fortune), and expended himself in the combination of a succès for her next ball. Like all human beings possessed of absolute power, he was apt to exercise it too often at the bidding of his own caprice.

It was rather a formidable undertaking to make an entrée into those crowded rooms with the determination to order one plain silk dress, and actually to inquire the price beforehand: and I take credit for no small degree of moral courage in having performed this feat once every Winter. I am not clear whether I should have ventured quite alone on the desperate step, but I was always sure of meeting a number of friends, whose habitual contempt for expense, and utter disregard of it in their dealings with the Grandhomme establishment, threw a mantle over my shameless economy, and pleaded for my odd common sense.

The first person who caught my eye on this particular day was my beautiful friend Berthe. Indeed, I had begged her to look in there during the afternoon, to keep me in countenance; and as the Grandhomme galleries were a sort of fashionable lounge, where tout Paris met for "combination" and gossip, she made no difficulty of doing so.

"It's very gentille of you to have come," I said, making my way up to her after answering nods of recognition on either side; "and now you must help me to order my costume."

"What is it to be?"

"Nothing very showy. I thought of having violet gros grain."

"Hum!" muttered Berthe, looking dubiously at my hair; "I doubt the wisdom of that. You are rather pale to venture on violet, chérie. But here comes M. Grandhomme. We will consult him."

Consult M. Grandhomme! Why, I had as soon dreamed of consulting the Grand Lama. Scores of women, whose reckless extravagance could have laid legitimate claim to that honor, had gone on ruining their husbands season after season and never been so privileged. But Berthe was in her own way as great a power as M. Grandhomme. If he was l'homme de la mode, she was la femme à la mode; each ruled fashion in a separate empire, and treated together on equal terms.

"What nonsense!" I exclaimed, laughing at the bare notion of such an absurdity. "While tout Paris is waiting here to order unlimited wonders, is it likely he will lose his time with me?"

"Nous verrons," replied Berthe, with a saucy air of conscious supremacy over tout Paris there assembled. "Ah, the Princesse de M—— has caught him, I see, and she's sure to keep him half an hour. Let us sit down and bide our time."

We sat down.

"Chère Comtesse, you would be an angel of charity to give me a petit conseil about my fancy dress for la Marine," said a young girl running up to Berthe, and taking her hand with pretty beseechingness. "I've come four times and waited the whole afternoon each time, and lost my singing-lesson twice in hopes of getting to speak to M. Grandhomme, and he has never even looked at me. Do, please, give me an idea. I have more confidence in you than any one, except M. Grandhomme. Mamma advises me to go en Bergère de Watteau, but I'm afraid I'm too tall for that."

Berthe was good nature personified; she did not know what jealousy meant; and she took a nice womanly pleasure in helping other women to look their best.

"Well—perhaps," she answered reflectively; "but I'm not sure. Watteau would suit your face to perfection; and as to your height, I don't see why a shepherdess should invariably be small. Besides, the short petticoat and the hat, and the whole character of the costume, are adapted to take from one's height. On the other hand, there are sure to be flocks of Bergères. Chère enfant, you should have spoken to me of this before—quietly, when I could have pondered it over a tête reposée. One cannot think out a subject seriously in a whirl like this. Come to me this evening; you will find me alone, entre chien et loup, and we will put our heads together and combine something delicious and new."

"Chère Madame, que vous êtes bonne!" and the girl kissed her in a rapture of gratitude. "Then I will tell mamma we may go now. She is so tired waiting here day after day, and always disappointed."

"Stop!" cried Berthe, calling after her; "wait a little. Mme. de M—— is going to release M. Grandhomme. See, they are moving this way. I shall seize him and make him decide for you on the spot."

The girl, blushing with delight, did as she was told, and in a nervous flutter of excitement stood close to Berthe, watching the great man drawing nigh.

While the Princess de M—— was closing her conference, many minor ones were going on all round us.

"I don't feel my mind made up about it," observed a dashing, handsome, and, as she would herself have said, gorgeously-dressed person, whose loud voice and nasal intonation left no doubt as to her nationality. "It's not the expense that stops me. Mr. T. K. gives me $10,000 a year for my clothes, and likes me to be as well dressed as any lady in the States. Besides, I'm going over to London by and by, and I want the Britishers to think pretty considerable pumpkin of me."

"I reckon they're sure to," replied the lady addressed; "I'd have it, if I were you; you're safe not to see one like it in London; and I know there's nothing takes there in society so much as that style of dress; and as you say, Mr. T. K. don't mind about the expense."

"Mademoiselle!" called out the first speaker; "I want to give an order."

"Madame est Anglaise? Américaine? Ah! bon. Will Madame take the trouble to pass to the room on the right. She will be attended to at once."

"Are there separate establishments for every nationality?" I inquired of Berthe, who, being an habitué, knew the ways of the house."

"For the Americans, yes. They pay double for most things."

"What a shame!"

"O dear, no; they like it—at least, the set of which these are specimens. The nice ones don't come here. O, see there! Mme. de K— is ordering something pretty."

In a group near us, an elderly lady was concentrating her whole soul on the discourse of a première demoiselle, who was holding forth in an earnest declamatory manner on some "combination" which clearly did not approve itself to the elderly lady's conscience.

"How unfortunate that my daughter-in-law cannot return in time to select for herself!" she observed, with grave anxiety; "the world has changed so much since I went to balls—fifteen years ago—that it is very puzzling; and I don't like the responsibility of choosing one out of such a multitude."

"Let Madame la Marquise be tranquil," urged the Frenchwoman, soothingly. "Let her confide in me. I have studied the complexion, the tournure, the physiognomy—in a word, the whole façon d'être of Madame la Marquise jeune; and I take on myself the responsibility of the choice."

"But my daughter-in-law is so difficile. If it should not please her? or if some one else should order the same for the same evening? Think what a deception! She would never forgive me."

"I entreat Madame la Marquise to put her trust in me. Her daughter-in-law left entirely to my imagination the toilette she wore on Thursday last at la Guerre; and if Madame la Marquise reads the *Figaro* cautiously" (that she should not read it at all was a flight of absurdity that never occurred to the Frenchwoman) "she will have seen the compte-rendu of that toilette. It was the succès of the night both in beauty of execution and in becomingness."

"On Thursday night?" repeated the elderly lady, brightening up; "why, then, it must be quite fresh, and she can wear it at the Marine. How glad I am you mentioned it!"

"De grâce, madame!" exclaimed the demoiselle, clasping her hands with an expression half shocked, half amused. "That would indeed be a misfortune. What! la Marquise de C— appear twice in the same ball-dress! In Paris! une femme élégante, so much looked up to!"

"And why not, if the dress is so becoming?" boldly demanded the mother-in-law, yet with a vague uncomfortable sense of impropriety.

The demoiselle shook her head, drew near, and lowering her voice to a tone of confidence:

"Sérieusement, Madame la Marquise, it cannot be. Une femme qui se respecte ne faite pas de ces choses là. In the provinces or in England," with an exhaustive shrug, "peut-être; but in Paris—impossible!"

"Then I wash my hands of it. I can make nothing out of it. The world is turned topsy-turvy. Women are gone mad. Une femme qui se respecte!" And, tossing up her head, the mother-in-law walked off, repeating as she went, "Une femme qui se respecte! Mais elles sont folles!"

Meanwhile M. Grandhomme, who, occasionally, suiting himself to his company, aped the manners of a courtier, having bowed his princess to the head of the stairs, came back to the gallery; where he no sooner reappeared than every head was turned toward him in eager expectation, each impatient for a sign. But the enchanter moved among them with averted eye, and an air of patronizing conceit that bespoke the man "whose chariot was the nucleus of a comet, whose train filled whole streets." He bowed jauntily on either side of him, with a chorus of supplication ringing in his ears.

"Cher M. Grandhomme! one word, I intreat."

"Bon M. Grandhomme! only five minutes."

"Cher monsieur! De grâce, say; may I venture on mauve?"

This last was from a lovely young woman, whose beauty had carried off triumphantly some of M. Grandhomme's latest eccentricities in fashion. He pulled up, bent a scrutinizing gaze upon her.

"At night?"

"No; for a visiting costume."

"It is a risk; but you may try it;" and he passed on. Suddenly turning back, he added, his finger uplifted warningly, "Mais que le chapeau soit rose."

"Et moi, M. Grandhomme?"

"Et moi?"

But M. Grandhomme was inexorable. He shook out his hands and hurried past, calling out in tones of despair:

"Mesdames, mesdames, I am at the feet of each one of you. Give me but time; one moment, and I am at your orders!"

Berthe stood up as the Turkish fez in which M. Grandhomme was pleased to cover his noble head approached. She was too good a woman and a gentlewoman to "Cher Monsieur Grandhomme" him, or to stoop to any of the servile graces with which others fawned on his Czarship; she merely said in her gracious grande-dame way,

"Bon jour, Monsieur Grandhomme. When you are ready, I want you for a moment."

"I am always ready when Madame la Comtesse commands."

He bowed down till the tassel of his fez nearly swept the ground, threw open a door of the long gallery, and motioned her to enter. She beckoned me and her little protégée in first. M. Grandhomme followed, and closed the door behind him. We were in Madame Grandhomme's boudoir. It was a superlative mark of distinction to be admitted into this room. Wonderful stories were current concerning the Asiatic splendor of the furniture and the beauty of the works of art that adorned it. The effect of the whole was certainly dazzling. But what struck me most was the carpet. It was composed of alternate squares of Aubusson and Zibeline, the design being an inspiration of M. Grandhommes. Before this original chef-d'œuvre was sent home to its author, an exiled queen, who was just then furnishing an hotel in the Champs Elysees, saw it and envied it; but on hearing by whom it had been ordered, and at what a price—twenty thousand francs—she answered with a smile,

"Ah, I thought such a costly folly could only be for a reigning sovereign!"

In this boudoir, her feet nestling in the silky fur, or pressing the delicate tapestry, her person attired in M. Grandhomme's latest "combination," Mme. Grandhomme delighted to poser before the envied few who were admitted within the enchanted ring. Today she posed Marie Antoinette au Temple; and anything more insolently picturesque than the pose, from beginning to end, it would be difficult to conceive. Her luxuriant fair hair was caught up under the white coiffe worn by the queen in prison; a kerchief of simple white cambric was crossed upon her breast and relieved the severity of the long black gown, that fell in soft pathetic folds round her slight, well-moulded figure.

There was something to me shocking at the first glance in the mockery of majesty and martyrdom posing in this magnificent theatrical framework; but apparently I was the only spectator who took this view of it. Berthe and her little friend expressed nothing but surprise and admiration.

"What a success! How perfectly it suits you! The very type! One sees Marie Antoinette before one!"

"Yes," said Madame Grandhomme, smiling, while she rose to receive us, affecting a slow melodramatic movement in harmony with the tragic figure she personified; "they tell me the character of my head and features recall well those of the unhappy Queen."

There were already three ladies in the consultation-room; but we were so startled by the vision of Marie Antoinette that we did not at first notice them. One was blonde—still young, but fatally overtaken by an embonpoint that robbed her of the appearance of youth; the second was a blonde also with large brown eyes and a tall slight figure; the third was dark—a dangerous gazelle-looking creature. The three had spent their morning here, combining for the approaching ball at the Marine. Berthe knew them all; I only knew the gazelle. We began chattering together, when M. Grandhomme broke in with an abrupt, "Voyons, mesdames! To business. We are not here to amuse ourselves."

"I want you to give an idea to mademoiselle for a fancy dress," began Berthe, laying a hand on the young girl's arm in a motherly way that she affected with women younger than herself. "What do you say to a pink Bergère?"

"Permettez, mademoiselle."

Monsieur Grandhomme drew her toward the window, set her standing before him with the light full upon her face, looked at her intently for a moment, and shook his head.

"No!" said Berthe, inquiringly; "she's too tall?"

"Too tall and too pale—this is your first fancy costume?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"Then we must run no risks. I shall order you white—all white. You shall appear as a snow-storm. Write ——"

He turned to the first satellite. She flew to her combination-book, and wrote:

"Skirt: white satin, short; bouillonnés tulle en profusion; flots de tulle par-dessus les bouillonnés; flocons de duvet de cygne pleuvant sur les flots. Souliers: cygne, perce-neige noyés dans le duvet. Coiffure: cheveux en tourbillon, perce-neige piqué ci et là. Glaçons de cristal clair-semés de la tête aux pieds. Nuage de tulle jeté sur le tout."

"Quel rêve!" burst from the breathless girl as she clasped her hands in ecstasy, and looked at Berthe.

"Et maintenant, madame?" said Monsieur Grandhomme, turning to me with the peremptory manner of a man who knew the value of his time.

I shall spare my readers the platitude of my own costume. It may, however, interest them to know that violet was discarded, as too great a risk for my complexion and for my hair, which, according to M. Grandhomme, had not sufficient tone to relieve it. I confess the whole scene amused and interested me more than, as a reasonable being, it ought to have done. But there was something irresistibly contagious in the man's earnestness; he imbued you, for the time being, with his own strong individuality, with his thorough belief in combinations, his intense respect for dress as a great human institution.—*English Society.*

Fashions in the Time of Our Grandmothers.—"The assembly was more numerous at the Secretary of the Treasury's,—more select, more elegant, than I have yet seen in the city. Ladies of fifty years of age were decked with lace and ribbons, wreaths of roses and gold leaves in their false hair, wreaths of jasmine across their bosom, and no kerchiefs! Indeed, dear mother, I cannot reconcile this fashion to myself, and though the splendid dress of these antiquated dames of the beau monde adds to the general grandeur, it certainly only tends to make the contrast still more striking between them and the young and beautiful. Do you remember a frontispiece to one of the plays in the British Theatre—Bridget in the "Chapter of Accidents?" I can only think of this picture in beholding such incongruity of dress; while that of young girls is equally incompatible with general propriety * * Mme. Bonaparte is a model of fashion, and many of our belles strive to imitate her; * * * but without equal *éclat*, as Mme. Bonaparte has certainly the most transcendently beautiful back and shoulders that ever were seen. * * * It is the fashion for most of the ladies a little advanced in age to rouge and pearl, which is spoken of with as much *sang froid* as putting on their bonnets. Mrs. Monroe paints very much, and has, besides, an appearance of youth which would induce a stranger to suppose her age to be thirty; in lieu of which, she introduces them to her granddaughter, eighteen or nineteen years old, and to her own daughter, Mrs. Hay, of Richmond. Mrs. Madison is said to rouge; but not evident to my eyes, and I do not think it true, as I am well assured I saw her color come and go at the naval ball, when the Macedonian flag was presented to her by young Hamilton. Mrs. C. and Mrs. G. paint excessively, and think it becoming; but with them it is no deception, only folly, and they speak of it as indispensable to a decent appearance.—*William Winston Seaton, a Biographical Sketch.*

Gardening as Woman's Work.—This has long seemed to me an employment in which women would not only gain health and strength, but in which the most modest and retiring might find a congenial occupation, and the products of which are never depreciated because raised by a woman. A peck of peas has a certain market value, not dependent upon the hands which raised them. A woman who works at making pants receives fifty cents a day, not on account of the amount or quality of her work, but because she is a woman. A man engaged upon the same garments receives $2 a day, not because of the amount or quality of his work, but because he is a man. It is doubtless true that, in very many cases, the man does his work better than the woman; but it is not less true that, in a majority of cases, the difference in price grows out of the difference in sex. So of the school. A male teacher receives $1,000 a year, not because his moral influence is better, not because the pupils learn more, but because he is a man. A woman teaches a similar school, and receives $400, not because of the inferiority of her moral influence in the school, not because the pupils learn less, but because she is a woman. Now, happily, all this is avoided in gardening. A man who would sell a beet is not obliged to put on a label, "raised by a man, ten cents," and upon another, "raised by a woman, four cents," but the article brings its market value. This is a great advantage, and one affording a special gratification to women of spirit. Besides, gardening is an occupation requiring very little capital, and, except in the fancy departments, comparatively little training. Near any of the cities a woman can earn more upon a half acre of land, with four months' work, than she can earn by sewing twelve months, saying nothing of the healthfulness of gardening, and the unhealthfulness of sewing.—*Our Girls, by Dio Lewis, A. M., M. D.*

The Start of the Edinburgh Review.—I can never forget Buccleuch-place, for it was there, one stormy night in March, 1802, that Sydney Smith first announced to me his idea of establishing a critical periodical or review of works of literature and science. I believe he had already mentioned this to Jeffrey and Horner; but on that night the project was for the first time seriously discussed by Smith, Jeffrey and me. I at first entered warmly into Smith's scheme. Jeffrey, by nature always rather timid, was full of doubts and fears. It required all Smith's overpowering vivacity to argue and laugh Jeffrey out of his difficulties. There would, he said, be no lack of contributors. There was himself, ready to write any number of articles, and to edit the whole; there was Jeffrey, *facile princeps* in all kinds of literature; there was myself, full of mathematics and everything relating to colonies; there was Horner for political economy, Murray for general subjects; besides, might we not, from our great and never-to-be-doubted success, fairly hope to receive help from such leviathans as Playfair, Dugald Stewart, Robison, Thomas Brown, Thomson, and others? All this was irresistible, and Jeffrey could not deny that he had already been the author of many important papers in existing periodicals. * * The *Review* was thus fairly begun; yet Jeffrey's inconceivable timidity not only retarded the publication of the first number, (which, although projected in March, was not published till October,) but he kept prophesying failure in the most disheartening way, and seemed only anxious to be freed from the engagement he and the rest of us had entered into with Constable to guarantee him four numbers as an experiment. Various other minor obstacles (such as Horner's absence in London and Allen's in Paris) arose, which for a time almost threatened the abandonment of the undertaking; but at length a sufficient number of articles were prepared to be revised by Smith, and the first number came out early in October, 1802. * The truth is, the most sanguine among us even Smith himself, could not have foreseen the greatness of the first triumph any more than we could have imagined the long and successful career the *Review* was afterward to run, or the vast reforms and improvements in all our institutions, social as well as political, it was destined to effect. The tone it took from the first was manly and independent. When it became as much political as literary, its attitude was upright and fearless; not a single contributor ever hesitated between the outspoken expression of his opinions, and the consequences these might entail on his success in life, whether at the Bar, the Pulpit, or the Senate.—*From Lord Brougham's Memoirs.*

South African Diamonds.—The first South African diamond is said to have been discovered in March, 1867. Prof. Tennant in a lecture delivered Nov. 23, before the Society of Arts, stated the fortunate person was a Dutch farmer named Schalk van Niekerk, who was struck with the appearance of a stone with which some children were playing. He showed it to Mr. O'Reilly and, through the Clerk of the Peace for the district of Colesberg, it came into the hands of Dr. Atherstone, of Graham's Town After taking the specific gravity and hardness, and testing it by polarized light, he decided that it was a genuine diamond. It was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, and purchased by Sir Philip Wodehouse, then Governor of the Colony, for £500. In May, 1869, the magnificent diamond of 83 carats was discovered, which has been named the "Star of South Africa." It was found by a man named Swatbooy, near Sandfontein, on the Orange River. He sold it to Schalk Nierkerk for 500 sheep, ten head of cattle and a horse; and Messrs. Lilienfeld Brothers are said to have given £11,300 for it. The stone was last year brought to this country, and being cut, produced a fine stone of 46½ carats. It is valued at £20,000, and Messrs. Hunt & Roskell, in whose possession it now is, have promised to show it to any one desirous of seeing it In a single year the new field has yielded more than five stones above forty carats, whereas the other localities altogether have not yielded more than one stone of that weight per annum. Prof. Tennant thinks we shall have diamonds from South Africa exceeding the Koh-i-noor in size, and equaling it in beauty when cut and polished.—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Maid of Saragossa.—Augustina, the celebrated Maid of Saragossa, was a handsome itinerant lemonade-seller, twenty-two years of age. She arrived with food for the soldiers at the moment when the battery had been swept clear of every defender. The people, daunted by the sight, hung back. The brave woman instantly rushed forward over the dead and dying, and snatching a lighted match from the hand of the dead artilleryman, fired off a twenty-six pounder. Then jumping on the gun, as Wilkie represents her, with disheveled hair and stormy eyes, she swore to the Virgin never to quit the gun alive while the siege lasted. The people, encouraged by this woman's almost supernatural daring, rushed back into the deserted battery, opened a tremendous fire and repulsed the French attack. When her husband fell wounded at her feet she discharged his cannon at the enemy to avenge his fall. She also frequently led the sorties, and, sword in hand, with her cloak wrapped round her, fought daily in the streets. When the city surrendered Augustina was taken prisoner, but, catching the fever, was removed to the hospital and thence escaped. Manuella Sanchez, another heroine, less fortunate, was shot through the heart. The poor Countess Burita, after escaping innumerable dangers, died of grief on hearing that her daughter had been killed.—*All the Year Round.*

"Dulce Domum."—Many of us have heard the history of that favorite old Latin song we have sung so often in our Latin grammar days, when we broke up for the holidays. "Dulce domum"—or, as it may be translated, for the benefit of non-classical readers, "Home, sweet home," the name of a later and a different song; but for those who have not, the story is worth repeating. The "Dulce domum" was written about 300 years ago, by a Winchester scholar, who, for some misdemeanor or another, was detained at the college during the holidays, and—according to some accounts—tied to a tree or pillar during the time the other boys were breaking up. The delinquent so took the punishment to heart, that in his grief he composed the song which afterward became so famous in connection with Winchester School; and afterward died broken-hearted, before his schoolfellows returned from their holidays. In memory of the incident—and, perhaps, to appease the manes of the victim—the custom was instituted in accordance with which, annually, in the evening preceding the Whitsun holidays, the masters, scholars, and choristers, attended by a band of music, went in procession round the courts of the college, singing the song: and walked three times round the pillar to which the boy had been confined. The song consisted of six verses, and a chorus, of which the words were:

"Domum, domum, dulce domum,
Domum, domum, dulce domum,
Dulce, dulce, dulce domum,
Dulce domum resonemus!"

The air was composed by John Reading in the reign of Charles II.—*Once a Week.*

Practical Use of the Spectroscope.—The spectroscope has been brought into use at Sheffield to determine the right moment, in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, when the molten metal should be cast. By watching the spectrum of the flame issuing from the furnace, the moment can generally be determined with accuracy, except when iron containing manganese is used: the determination then becomes very difficult. It has since been found that a combination of colored glasses will answer the same purpose, two being ultramarine blue, and one dark yellow. The instrument thus formed is called a chromopyrometer; and we are informed that on looking through it at the flame from the furnace during the blast, the indications given by the color are so precise, that even an ordinary workman might be trusted to use it. While watching the operation, the flame is seen to change its color until it appears of a deep crimson; the blast should then be instantly shut off. Experimentalists in the United States have used an instrument composed of two light yellow glasses and a blue one; they have also made series of observations with the spectroscope. To many persons this may appear to be a misapplication of research; but it is in reality the opening of a field of scientific investigation which may have important results. The spectrum of the Bessemer flame contains many mysteries which can be solved only by acute insight and persevering observation. Instruments more delicate than any yet constructed will perhaps be required; but we cannot doubt that eventually discoveries will be made which will throw new light on some of the most interesting questions in spectrum analysis.—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Inauguration of the Hero of the People.—When the President's address was concluded, the barricades gave way before the multitude, who forced a passage to shake hands with the choice of the people. Gen. Jackson mounted his horse, having walked to the Capitol, and then such a *cortège* followed! Countrymen, laborers,—white and black,—carriages, wagons, and carts, all pursuing him to the President's house." * The closing scene was in disgusting contrast with the simplicity of the impressive drama of the inaugural oath! The President was literally pursued by a motley concourse of people, riding, running helter-skelter, striving who should first gain admittance into the Executive Mansion, where it was understood that refreshments were to be distributed. The halls were filled with a disorderly rabble of negroes, boys, women and children scrambling for the refreshments designed for the drawing-rooms! the people forcing their way into the saloons, mingling with the foreigners and citizens surrounding the President.* * China and glass to the amount of several thousand dollars were broken in the struggle to get at the ices and cakes, though punch and other drinkables had been carried out in tubs and buckets to the people; but had it been in hogsheads it would have been insufficient besides unsatisfactory to the mob, who claimed equality in all things. The confusion became more and more appalling. At one moment the President, who had retreated until he was pressed against the wall of the apartment, could only be secured against serious danger by a number of gentlemen linking arms and forming themselves into a barrier. It was then that the windows were thrown open and the living torrent found an outlet * * It was the people's day, the people's President, and the people would rule.—*William Winston Seaton. A Biographical Sketch.*

FAIR EQUESTRIANS.

The current number of *Land and Water* has an article on "Ladies' Riding," which is so well and sensibly written, that we shall transfer the greater portion of it to our pages. There are few prettier sights than fair equestrians—provided that they know how to ride; and, although it seems paradoxical to say so, yet it is not every fair equestrian who can ride. The writer's directions, therefore, on this most important point, and the management of seat and hand, will be found valuable; and, it will be seen, that he does not avoid the vexed question of the spur, and that he advocates the whip—of course, when needed. We believe he is quite right in saying that the whip is needful, and that the spur should never be used. No lady can use a spur without damaging her habit more than her horse:

Extreme neatness is the desideratum in a rider's "make-up." No flying ribbons or feathers; but a plainly-made, well-fitting cloth habit, with a white linen collar and cuffs fastened without ribbon or color, unless it be of a silk handkerchief round the throat. A top hat, with a lace vail for use, as well as ornament, twisted round it and tied in a bow behind, so that the ends fall over the hair; black gloves, and nothing can look better than any lady when so attired. Your horse is at the door, and now comes the tug of war. One, two, three! You have got to arrive on the top of perhaps fifteen, it has been sixteen, hands. Puzzling as the performance appears as you stand on the ground by his side, and the monster towers above you, nothing but knack is wanted. Do not be in a hurry. Place the right hand firmly on the left pommel, and the left hand firmly on your squire's or servant's shoulder. Stand steadily on the right leg, and place the left in his right hand. Wait one minute, until you are both sure that the other is ready; and, if you spring at the moment that he lifts his hand, you are mounted gracefully, without an appearance, even, of difficulty. It is quite unnecessary to send a man's hat flying into the road, or to put your knee into his eyes; nor need he grasp you fast, and then push you up by main force, as if you were a sack of flour fixed to a jointed crane, while you clutch and scramble up your saddle, as if you were climbing the side of a man-of-war out of a cuddy-boat. Nothing can be more inelegant than this mode of mounting. People think they cannot help it, and, rather than look so ridiculous, they have a chair or steps brought, and "get on for themselves." It is much better to "get on" properly; besides that, when you do, your habit is properly placed and sets straight. Once mounted, take up your reins, and have your stirrup long enough; that is, have it so long that the leg is almost straight before the toe can reach it. Be sure all is right; then let your horse slip off quietly. Nothing is a sign of worse riding than to flurry and fluster to get off in a grand commotion, like froth, that subsides into flatness very soon. Sit square, the right knee pointing in a straight line between the horse's ears; ride on the snaffle, if you use a double-rein bridle, reserving the curb for emergencies, and treat your horse sensibly; he will appreciate it. If he is a good one, his good qualities will be drawn into notice; and the worst animal, with rational treatment, shows the best he is capable of. Trotting is the pace at which horse and rider show to the best advantage. Any old screw can canter, but not every horse can trot well, nor rider "rise to it," if he can. Rise to your trot straight forward, without stooping, keeping the action of your body with that of your horse. Your position should always be as if your eyes were fixed between the horse's ears. Some people rise quite independently of the horse's action, and having got their weight off the saddle on to their left leg, they stand in their stirrups, and only preserve their equilibrium, and get back into the saddle, by a sort of twist, which has the appearance of the part of a corkscrew that is turning into the cork. When this movement is apparent, we may know that a fast trot would be impossible. Should the pace increase, the rider would find it hopeless to try and screw back, therefore she would cease to rise, and the sudden tightening of the rein breaks the trot into a canter, and the most beautiful action of the horse is lost. The art of riding is in the hand. A horse walks, trots, or gallops, his worst or his best, according to the handling he receives. Keep the left knee slightly pressed to the saddle, and rise from it by the muscular action of the limb from the knee to the waist, rather than give pressure of the foot in the stirrup. The stirrup is intended rather to rest the leg than for anything else. A spur is never needed. There is no horse that a woman cannot ride without one that she will be better able to get on with by having a spur. Try and let a horse understand what you want him to do, and in nine cases out of ten, if you can do this, he will do what is required much better for himself than you can teach him. Usually the rider is uncertain, first, what she wants done; then, often, especially if leaping is intended, her courage fails her, her nervousness is instantly communicated to the horse—the reins are more instantaneous conductors than any telegraphic wire ever could be; and then he is blamed, when thus hurried and confused, for misunderstanding and blundering through what, if left to himself, he would have done perfectly well. Always have both hands ready for the reins, so that at any moment, by taking them two in each hand, the most perfect control is obtained. A horse cannot turn if you keep his head straight, the hand low, and the whip held upward across the rider's knees. It is then ready, without difficulty, for instantly striking the horse on either shoulder or flank, as may be needed. A whip should not be carried for ornament, but use; and it should never touch a horse but in chastisement. Unless it be carried upright in this way it is impossible to avoid its constantly tickling the right flank; this distracts a restive horse, and the most unimpressible acquire a kind of motion which is very ugly.

A WOMAN WHO WALKED WELL.—We arrived at the Morley House about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was my first visit to London. While in the dining-room, I made one of those table acquaintances so common among travelers.

He asked:

"Shall you visit one of the theatres this evening?"

"I hadn't thought of it; what is there worth seeing?"

"Have you ever seen Mrs. Charles Kean, Ellen Tree that was?"

"No."

"Well, you'd better go and see her. She is the finest walker I ever saw."

"Glad you mentioned it. I shall certainly go."

It was one of SHAKESPEARE's plays. When Mrs. KEAN came in, she walked across the stage two or three times before uttering a word. I never saw anything so perfectly grand! The play had then run a hundred and fifty nights. I afterward met several persons who had witnessed it more than twenty nights, and most of them mentioned Mrs. KEAN's walking, as the great attraction.—*Our Girls, by Dio Lewis, A. M., M. D.*

POPULAR AMERICAN PHRASES.—In a fenced and inclosed country such as England, a direct line between two places, one of which cannot be seen from the other on account of the inclosures, is said to be a line "as the crow flies." In America such a line is called "a bee-line," and sometimes an "air-line." Bees, after having laden themselves with honey, have been observed always to fly back to the hive in a direct line, which is not always the case with crows in their flight. The phrase is shorter and better than our English equivalent. "Sinners," says Dow, in his *Lay Sermons*, "you are making a bee-line from time to eternity, and what you have once passed over you will never pass again." Another quotation shows the humorous aspect of the phrase. "The sweetened whisky I had drank," says the author of the *Americans at Home*, "made me so powerful thick-legged, that when I started to walk, my track wasn't anything like a "bee-line.""

The swarming of bees has given rise to several phrases that savour of a new country, and of the help that settlers are always ready to afford one another in the backwoods. When a new immigrant arrives in the Far West, neighboring settlers, perhaps for twenty or fifty miles distant, unite with their teams, cut down the forest trees, and build him up a log-house in a single day. This swarm of assistance is called "a raising bee." The ladies also have swarms of similar kind, such as "the quilting bees," when the young women assemble, and in the afternoon will make a quilt for the new comers. "Apple bees" take place in the cider-making time, when the neighbors help to gather the apples and prepare them either for drying or for the vat, and make the occasion an excuse for merry-making.

"To put the foot down," to be very decided in a course of action. The late President LINCOLN was continually represented by the Northern papers as "putting his foot down" for the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN or Gen. HOOKER, or for the abolition of slavery, or for some other object, popular at the time.

"To fly off the handle," to break a promise, suggested by the accident that sometimes occurs to a hatchet or an ax, when the blade flies off and leaves the useless handle in the grasp. "Now and then some of the girls would promise, and then fly off the handle."—BARTLETT. The phrase also means to lose temper, and become unreasonably excited to wrath.

"To drive a straight furrow;" a metaphor derived from the plow, signifying to go right about your business, to be truthful and honest, and to indulge in no shams or false pretenses.—*All the Year Round.*

A SOLDIERS' BALLAD.

[The battle of Prague referred to in this rough old German Hussar ballad was the battle of Prague so well known to generation after generation of young English piano-forte players. It was not, however, fought against the Turks, but took place at the siege of the picturesque capital of Bohemia by FREDERICK the Great, one of the earliest of that long series of grand robberies which gradually helped to build up Prussia into a compact, powerful and aggressive kingdom; and at last to turn it, as we have seen, into one of the strongest, most ambitious and most dangerous of the military powers of Europe. We picture to ourselves some of ZIETHERN' scavalry shouting their quaint doggerel the night after Leuthen, while old Fritz, stalking past their bivouac fire, gives them a grim stare with his large round eyes, watching them from under his huge, dingy, cockaded cocked-hat, as the red light for a moment glances on the diamond star on his breast, and on the well-worn hilt of his sword, fatal to so many an Austrian. In that rough song the sublime old scoundrel heard the echo of fresh victories.]

To blockade Prague, that fine old town,
We Prussians one day sat us down.
Our camp it stood us in good stead,
Stored well with powder and with lead.
Our cannon were all laid with care,
And Schwerin was our general there.

Fast rode up our Prince Heinrich then,
Followed by eighty thousand men.
"Now all my army would I give
So my brave Schwerin did but live.
O Fate! O Fate! war's hardest lot,
That Schwerin should so soon be shot."

A trumpeter to Prague we sent
To learn what was the town's intent,
Whether to open or stand out;
But the Bohemians, stanch and stout,
Would never yield their liberty,
Bombarded then the place must be.

Who did this little song indite?
Well, three hussars who came to fight.
With Seidlitz's corps they were drawn up,
And in old Prague they hope to sup.
Hurrah! Wohoop! Victoria!
Old Fritz himself was there, hurrah!

—*All the Year Round.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There is a new branch of business started "down East," which, if properly managed, may be made profitable. It is a sort of off-shoot of the breach-of-promise business, and is on the whole an improvement upon that kind of enterprise, as it does not necessarily involve any serious wear and tear of the feelings of deceived maidens, or ancient and disappointed spinsters. The mode of operations is for the father of an attractive damsel to encourage a suitor with tolerable pecuniary prospects, so long as he deems it safe, and then dismiss him, and prosecute for the "value of luncheons, horse-feeds, fires, lights and rent of front room," while the courting was going on, of course, intending to make a fair profit on the outlay for these accommodations.

Duluth, in the snowy purity of its municipal infancy, knows nothing of the iniquitous proceedings of those organizations known as Common Councils in the Eastern cities. The *Morning Call*, of that hyperborean community, an enterprising sheet, or rather half sheet, seven by nine, written, printed and delivered to customers by one and the same man, gives the following interesting report, which shows that the City Fathers of that infant municipality spend their time in the most harmless of occupations: "The Common Council held a meeting yesterday," it says; "they talked canal a little, allowed a few bills, joked a little, smoked a few cigars, told a few stories, and then adjourned." Alas! that some such guileless prattle and innocent enjoyment might occupy the time of our own Common Council at its semi-weekly gatherings.

One of the principal heroes in Ireland just now is Lord LURGAN's dog, "Master McGrath," which is spoken of by an Ulster paper as the "hero of Waterloo," and which, on his return from England, was "welcomed by a large crowd," it being "looked on," as the enthusiastic reporter who interviewed him says, "as a special privilege to touch him with the hand." At Lisburn, the "wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Tar-barrels were lighted in the market square," and the brass band performed "creditably round the burning embers." Whether the performance of this brazen band consisted of a dance of triumph or a vigorous series of gymnastics on French horns and kettle-drums, we are not informed, but the occasion appears to have been of great historical interest as settling the question of who was the hero of Waterloo. The English have had the assurance to claim that glory for the "Iron Duke," but he can stand small chance in comparison with Ireland's claimant, "Master McGrath," Lord LURGAN's "noble dog."

An ancient sage, after a pretty extensive experience, came to the conclusion that a woman in every respect satisfactory, was so rare a jewel that her price was above that of rubies. Unfortunately, the spirit of modern legislation has been opposed to experiments to test the quality of this kind of merchandise on anything like the scale adopted by this royal philosopher; but occasionally a daring mortal, for the benefit of his fellow-beings, has taken the risk of a few trials. One ROBERT DALBY, an English schoolmaster, aged fifty-six, has married six different women, one of whom is dead, one lost, and the other four still living. The sole object of this conscientious pedagogue has been, as he claims, to find an "honorable woman to settle down with." Out of the six, each of whom was selected with the anxious care of a man who had an important object in view, only one, ANN ROBERTS, came near the schoolmaster's standard, and she, it seems, was not altogether satisfactory, for she was not the last subject of his interesting experiments. It is a sad commentary on the gratitude shown to those who devote their lives to investigating great questions, that this self-denying instructor of the race is actually undergoing a prosecution for doing and suffering so much in the cause of truth and science.

Slang is a very forcible and effective style of rhetoric which seems to be making its way into the pulpits of Puritan New-England. A clergyman at New-London, Conn., last Sunday, woke up his congregation by informing them that "some theologians write books that would knock Moses into pi." This would be rather rough usage for the good old patriarch, but there appears to be a greater than Moses at New-London. Other writers, probably those who take the liberty to disagree with the trenchant Connecticut divine, are set down by him as knowing no more of the subject of which they treat than the "heathen Chinee." Doubtless this same dignified and devout parson will soon substitute for the usual detailed information contained in prayers with regard to the condition of things below, the hint to the Almighty that he "knows how it is Himself."

It is unfortunate for any man or his wife to be forced to tell fortunes against his will, especially while the business is under the ban of the law. Mr. THOMAS FINIGAN and his wife, of London, appear to have been victims of this misfortune, for when summoned to answer to the charge of "unlawfully pretending to tell fortunes," they declared that they had been forced to do so against their inclination. The unlucky FINIGAN had rented a house formerly occupied by some seventh daughter, (born with a caul and a marvelous vision for the shadow of coming events,) and was consequently pestered by the importunities of those who continued to resort to their accustomed oracle. He at last told his wife to pretend to tell fortunes, so that the people, finding that they were duped, would not come again; but it was not such an easy matter to make people see that they were duped, and the poor tormented Irishman found it necessary to charge a fee in order to put a check upon the demand for his revelations. This was the climax of his misfortunes, and led to his prosecution, and a sentence to three months' harder labor than telling fortunes. His experience ought to cause a fall in the rent of houses formerly occupied by prophets.

It is getting to be a very serious matter to trifle with the feelings of the rising generation. Boys of a dozen years or so, are beginning to show that they do not mean to put up with the arrogance of those who under the flimsy pretext of a longer experience or greater length of days, assume to exercise authority over them, seem to think that the time has come to throw off the irksome tyranny of gray hairs and wrinkled pates, and assert themselves in their might. An instance of this spirit was displayed a short time ago in Fremont County, Iowa. The family with whom a high-souled and determined youth of twelve years boarded was indiscreet enough to rouse his ire at the dinner-table. In the presence of a superior number of his enemy he made no demonstration, but no sooner was the midday meal over than he marched to the stable intent on revenge, deep and deadly. In the stalls there were four choice horses, whose misfortune it was to belong to the offending family. These doomed animals the fierce youth prepared for the sacrifice by pouring over them a plentiful libation of kerosene oil and then set fire to the combustible liquid. Three of the horses were burned to death and the other had to be killed. Young America is terrible in his wrath, and woe to the horses of those who dare to provoke him.

An early development of one's powers is rather a misfortune than otherwise, but precocity is not so much to be deplored in the matter of committing to memory numerous chapters of Scripture or mastering complicated problems in algebra, as when it takes the direction of beer-drinking and appropriating the property of others. It may be that years of discretion or even gray hairs are not in themselves a sufficient excuse for one's stealing or getting drunk, but when children of tender years usurp these prerogatives of maturity it is a sorry thing to see. A little girl of thirteen was lately brought before a Magistrate in London on a charge of stealing half a sovereign from her aunt. This, however, was a small matter to some of the exploits of this precocious maiden. She was an interesting child, and had a very "cunning way" of cutting up the family linen and selling it for rags, a little stroke of business which she carried through successfully a number of times. Moreover, according to the statement of her aunt, she had already got beyond all regard for the authority of others, and had attained the dignity of a "confirmed drunkard." She was wont to resort frequently to the beer keg with a pair of pliers which she used to turn the tap with, and made nothing of drinking four or five gallons a week. These are accomplishments rarely attained at such tender years, but they will hardly compensate for the loss of the "artless wiles," the "innocent prattle," &c., which are the commonplace characteristics of childhood.

One of the Courts of Michigan has brought to light, for the benefit of the citizens of that remote Commonwealth, all the particulars and incidents of an interesting romance of real life, by the process known as a suit for breach of promise of marriage. A clergyman named WICKER, a frail vessel in the church, thirty long years ago sought and obtained the affections of ADELIA MILLER, then a maiden of twenty. In her he found, for a time, that for which his soul panted, but after a while his eyes wandered to a younger sister of the fair ADELIA, and then, with the inconstancy characteristic of his sex, he forsook his first love and sought and obtained a new supply of affections. As it was all in the family, ADELIA bore it without a legal murmur. The ungracious pastor married the younger sister, while the elder went her quiet way with a "life-long hunger" in her heart. Years rolled on and young WICKER sprung up, and a few months ago the clergyman was a widower. Stung, perhaps, by the thought of his youthful perfidy, and strong in the belief that he would do better this time, he again reverted to his early love. At the ripe age of fifty, the forgiving ADELIA accepted his suit with all the fervor of her maiden heart. Ardent letters passed to and fro, well suited to create a sensation in a Court-room. But, alas! the perfidious monster again came across a younger and perchance a fairer damsel, and a second time his wicked, wayward heart deserted the patient ADELIA and took another mate. This time it was not in the family, and the injured woman rose in her righteous wrath and appealed to a jury of her intelligent countrymen. For these long years of starvation of the heart and the double laceration of her finest feelings she received a verdict for $1,000, as a cataplasm to soothe the sorrows of her declining years.

Waiting for Bread.

A correspondent of the *Times* in Paris describes an extraordinary scene of which he was a witness:

"I had heard on the occasion of my previous visit to the Rue des Petits Pères, the scene of Mr. MOORE's distribution, that the applicants took up their positions over night in a queue, so as to be among the first served in the morning, and, determined to verify the fact, I accompanied Col. STUART WORTLEY at midnight to the locality in question. Passing through streets still dark and silent in Paris at this hour, we reached the Bourse, and already the hum, one might almost say the subdued roar, of thousands of voices struck the ear. In a moment we came upon the outskirts of what was apparently a mighty crowd, though it was too dark to see much until we found ourselves actually in the midst of a dense mass of women and children, heaped upon one another in amicable confusion, and extending down the street as far as the eye could penetrate its gloom. Not that it was altogether dark, for numbers of candles flitted through the crowd, or formed the centre of groups of squatting or dozing figures. The scene was so unexpected and unique that for a moment it was difficult to realize that here were at least 10,000 human beings who were deliberately bivouacking in the streets of the most beautiful and luxurious capital in Europe for the sole object of being the first to receive some bread and cheese in the morning. The queue extended probably half a mile. The extreme end, composed of the last arrivals, was still standing in close and serried ranks, as if they were awaiting an event which was immediately to come off. The row was four or five deep. Every woman had her ticket, and most of them a basket, and they were laughing and chatting merrily, although they had already been standing in the same spot several hours. I asked one of them when she expected to arrive at the door of the warehouse where she would receive her portion. 'The day after to-morrow morning, Monsieur,' she replied, as calmly as if she was talking of a journey to St. Petersburg. 'What, are you prepared to pass two successive nights in the streets?' I asked. 'Pourquoi pas?' she said; 'all the others do it.' 'Do you think what you receive at last will be worth waiting for for forty-eight hours?' 'I don't mind waiting any more than my neighbors for what those good English send us; they tell me it is well worth while, and be assured, Monsieur, we shall never forget the generosity which has given us food when we wanted it so much.'"

MARRIAGE PORTIONS.

The following letters, among others, have been sent to us on this subject:

Views of a Widow with an Only Daughter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest, as others seem to have done, the discussion upon the dowry question. That the ladies are somewhat to blame, I am willing to admit. As a rule, they certainly look more to the exterior man than the interior. Mothers are to blame for all this; they allow their daughters to associate with what they call gentlemen, whose very touch, I should feel, would pollute any innocent girl. Mothers say they are wealthy, only "sowing their wild oats"—will settle down after marriage; thus convincing their daughters—it may be against their own idea of right—that marriage with such men is to be most desired. If young girls were only taught to shun the society of such men, and treat them with the same scorn they do the same class of women, the world would be the better for it. As far as the gentlemen are concerned, they are certainly equally to blame with the ladies. Certainly if the class of gentlemen who attend balls and parties are after the pattern of the clerks in our down-town stores, with just brains enough to part their hair in the middle—thinking, I suppose, they will have an equally balanced head outside, if not in. I have been disgusted to see the difference in the attention shown to those women who come to the counter painted, powdered, and be-jeweled to their utmost, in comparison to the neatly dressed lady-like woman who stands at the same counter, and I presume this same attention is carried into the ball-room.

Still admitting all this, I know that among both sexes there are true noble hearts who would sacrifice much for those they love. Boys as well as girls should be educated to feel the great responsibility of marriage, and taught to choose wisely. Not to be attracted only by a handsome face, and realize when too late, as David Copperfield did, "there was something wanting in his blossom." Gentlemen and ladies should know the home life of one another. A good daughter will make a good wife. As also a good son makes a good husband. Mothers are not willing to sacrifice enough for their children. At an early age they are left too much with servants—that the mother may enjoy more freedom. I heard a mother say once, "She sent her children to school to get rid of them, and kept them out to play when home—but they learned more mischief during the week than she could get out of them on Sunday." What can be expected of children brought up in that way?

I was left young, a widow, with an infant daughter. When I realized she was now my all, I made up my mind to give up every pleasure that came in contact with her good, and though still young, she already repays me in her confidence and love for any sacrifice I have made. I trust the day will never come when money is considered necessary as a dowry for women when married. I never wish to see the day when my daughter's name will be handled over by gentlemen speculating on the probable dowry Miss C. D. will have, and if it will be worth while to "go in and win," and much more to the same effect. When my daughter marries, I intend her dowry shall consist of a good, sound education, as healthy a body as care and exercise can give her, and I hope a true heart her husband can safely trust in; and when she plights her troth before God, in His Holy Church, I hope she will fully understand the holy duties of wife and mother, and feel herself no less man's equal for submitting to the authority of her husband, as God has commanded. I believe any true man would rather have such a wife, without money, than a spoiled pet with her thousands. WIDOW.

Ninety Years of Age Speaks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I'm ninety years old, and I have seen four generations marry. Nearly all of the first two generations of those whom I knew—husbands and wives—have, ere this, found an antidote from human ills in the all-healing grave. I have seen many happy, and, alas, many unhappy marriages. Looking back over life, I think I discover some of the causes of unhappiness in marriage, and maybe, like an old mariner, I can point out how to steer clear of them. But first let me tell you, dear young beginners of life, how the old man feels toward you, standing as he does on the very edge of the grave. I know full well how dull and leaden in its sound, how unmusical to the youthful ear falls the sound of advice from the lips of the aged. When I hear the earnest lips of age speaking to the heedless ear of youth, do you know what it seems like to me? Shall I tell you? I imagine an old mariner returning into his native harbor after many long voyages around the world. How the old tar's heart beats warm with yearnings for his home and friends. How swells within his breast warm gratitude to Heaven at sight again of his own native land. How well does he remember all the perils and the dangers he has passed. Nearing gradually toward the entrance of the harbor, he beholds a noble ship, richly-freighted, and manned by his own countrymen, sailing out of port. Its brave, young, enterprising Captain stands proudly on the deck, looking forth upon an endless sea. How high do hope and courage beat within his breast! How little does he really know of that wild, wondrous scene that lies out smooth and bright before him! These two fellow-men, standing at the two extremes of life, have met. What thought, what eager, strong impulse, think you, is working in the old tar's mind? He hails the young beginner, (mayhap it is his son,) and clasps the brave young Captain in his arms. And then the good old man brings out his charts and maps and faithful log-book of so many voyages. All these he opens to the eye of his young countryman, and tells him with an eager tongue the dangers he must meet, and how he may escape them all. But heavens! just heavens! what does the old man see? The youthful Captain turns with heedless ear, diverted eye, and air of disregard away. He will not hear! He turns away! What think you now of that? Young men, young women, that's just what you all now are doing every day. My dear young friends, when those old folks who've traveled o'er the sea of life would tell you where the dangers are, listen to them. For what you hear, if heeded well, may be whole years of misery saved to you. Now will you listen to a hint or two from your old friend, myself?

First, then, to the girls. I would say marry no man whom you don't respect. Marry no man (no matter how rich he is) who is now idle—for an idle man will end in nothing good. Remember this! Be very careful how you marry any man (through romance) who is not approved of by your parents. There's fearful danger in it. When you are married, avoid the first dispute. It's far wiser and nobler to rule yourself, and give way to your husband, than to begin a dispute that may end in life-long misery. Remember, it takes two to begin a quarrel. Every old person of good sense will tell you I am right. Be as particular to appear always neat and gentle, and to please your husbands, in little things, as you did with your lover. Little attentions, frequently repeated, speak (in total) trumpet-toned to men. Make your home the sweetest spot on earth to your husband. O, how well a woman knows how to do this thing! Think you be will join a club if you do this? Remember, I've seen four generations, and I tell you men and women are the same human beings today that they were a hundred years ago.

To young men I would say, marry no girl who has not a good mother. This rule has some exceptions, but they are few. An ancient philosopher told a young friend he thought it wise to marry one of several sisters, because they corrected each other's faults. A man of the world once said to me, and I think so, too, that the safest wife for any man is that girl who is a Christian. Marry no girl in whom heart does not predominate, for a woman without heart is no woman at all. Watch a girl carefully in her home—listen to what she says, and glean therefrom whether she has idle habits or not. If she has, clear out, my friend, and don't marry her, for she would bring great misery to your house. And, now, a hint or two about your own actions: I don't think that men quite understand the tender nature of the female heart. Among the glories of creation's wondrous laws, what spectacle more interesting than a fond, confiding girl, leaving a loved home, haven of peace and joy, to trust her life and bright young hopes all to a comparative stranger—the man she loves and marries?

Now, young husbands, see to it that you avoid the first rude shock to such a nature. Never do a first thing to lose the respect of your young wife—for when respect is gone, love follows quickly after. Never neglect her in little attentions abroad. She feels it keenly if you do. Never speak a rude or angry word to her, never! Remember it takes two to make a quarrel. Do these things—both of you—and you shall have happiness in life, and when you die we'll hope that you will meet in heaven, your very loving friend, OLD MARINER.

A Mother's View of the Subject.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read with varied interest the many articles on the marriage question, which have appeared from week to week in your columns, I have thought perhaps if the subject was not already exhausted, or have become wearisome to your readers, another view might not be uninteresting. Fathers have spoken for their children, mothers for their daughters, and the children, bachelors and maidens for themselves. I do not think that a mother has exclusively selected her son's happiness as a theme. A mother's anxiety is principally that her daughter should be happy in the marriage state—at least such appears to be the general impression. Sons must make the best of their lot in life, and endure its mistakes as philosophically as they can. That many of these, on their part, might be avoided by a little judicious training in early life, I can but think.

A boy conscientiously educated for a husband would be an anomaly in the household. Girls are taught that it is creditable, to say the least, to make a good wife; natural instinct tells them that that means renunciation of freedom (of a certain sort) and obedience to their husband's will. Were the husband better trained, what is rendered half the time an irksome task would become a pleasant duty. I do not know whether men are born pre-eminently selfish—that they generally become so is the fault, I fear, of their early training. Injudiciously pampered by mothers and sisters, promptly waited upon by servants to get rid of his pertinacity, the modern boy at another time is thrust out of doors for amusement and companionship, that his boisterous ways and rude manners may not wear upon mamma's nerves or her best stair-carpet. From ten to sixteen, when his tastes and inclinations are developing, he gets but little thought other than his physical needs require. His more fortunate sister is shielded from all baneful influences, and if she be blessed with a thoughtful mother, receives with her daily lessons probably a homily on domestic duties.

With almost twenty-five years' experience of married life, a position in society near enough to observe without becoming entangled in its meshes, I have thought often and seriously upon the great problem of the day,—domestic happiness,—and I am quite convinced that my son in selecting a wife stands as fair a chance of securing it should he choose one of the "gay butterflies of society," even without a dowry, as with one from a different sphere, (provided always he does his duty as a husband.) I find such accommodate themselves more cheerfully and with a better grace to circumstances.

I have mentally canvassed the lives of my girl friends who married when I did. I cannot discover that those who brought their husbands dowries have been any the happier, or have materially aided the general prosperity of the family. I do not advocate marrying "on nothing," neither am I a believer in the doctrine that when poverty comes into the door, love flies out of the window; but I do know from actual experience, that a girl who marries and receives encouragement and consideration from her husband, can be happy, even if deprived of many luxuries once thought indispensable. Men will make great sacrifices, and endure all sorts of privations, cheerfully, heroically, even, for their families' sake. If they would use a little of the forbearance and generosity at home that they find to be necessary abroad, I think they would secure all the happiness they seek, without the doubtful assistance of a wife's dowry.

Letter from a Betrothed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was by when the good brig Matrimony was first launched for her present voyage, and as a shareholder, have watched with interest the ingathering of her crew—widower, matron, bachelor, maid, girlhood and young manhood, and I think it needs yet another oar to insure it a safe passage over to its Utopia. Suppose, my fellow-contestants, that instead of bewailing for the simple manners and genial customs of former days, we fall to upon the present confusion of our society and try to clear things up a bit. Instead of having something radically new, suppose we change its abuses back to virtues. Suppose, instead of trying to raise a new building, we clean out the Augean stables, and I do not think that term is any too strong to express its present corruption.

As things are now, money is a goodly thing under all circumstances. Being the great central pivot on which our whole society turns, it is a needful, necessary thing; and they, who can hold in their hands, the precious, filthy lucre, are its all powerful leaders. Therefore, a dowry is not a thing to be sneered at by any means. Parents should work hard to accumulate it for their children, and they, who at present have it, are in duty bound to consider themselves most highly favored. It is not your money that is the trouble, it is your lack of education how to use it. And now, young men, about your part in this reform. If, already, you have five talents, go and trade with the same and gain other five; and after a little, if, in the regulation of these accumulations, you would like a helpmate, and if there is to your liking an honest, womanly girl, that in her own right, perhaps, does not possess even one talent, go and lay it at her feet and ask her to help you to spend it righteously. Her want of it will probably have made her a good financier, and her poverty will have given her lessons in true economy, and you and she together, in your independence, can hew your way through the rocky path of life with no other support save that of your honest wills; and God's blessings always rests most emphatically upon such a union.

We would not have you dress any less, nor cease by any means from the cultivation of your whiskers. We think they are charming; but while you are twisting and training your moustache, couldn't you do some hard, serious thinking with your brain at the same time? While you are getting up a pleasing exterior, couldn't you read and study also? In this progressive age the tree of knowledge fairly groans beneath its load of ripened fruit. With the cultivation of your manners, wouldn't it be just as well to look after your hearts? We think the best and most accessible place for heart culture is at home. Be very spry to pick up the handkerchief when your sister drops it, and take off your hat politely to her when you meet her on the avenue. I wouldn't scowl at the little ones at home, because, when next you meet a lady friend, you will want to call up a bland and gracious smile; and ten chances to one, she will detect the shallowness of it, and it will appear to her nothing more nor less than a grimace, compelling her thereby to form her opinion according to the stated fact that grinning is the peculiar pastime of monkeys, and she makes a mental comment on the Darwinian theory concerning you. Nay, rather, "to your own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any one."

And now I have somewhat to say to the dowered girls. In the first place, dress decently. Don't make a scare-crow of yourselves, because it may be, that the man to whom your good angel would have you mated, might take it that you look upon him as a harpy, and are thus mounting guard over your possessions. Be assured he will give you and your money a wide berth. In the second place, cultivate your common sense and live an honest, healthy life. At this time, when there are so many avenues opening before a woman, whereby she may step out of her obscurity, it seems a shame to have you still sit quiet and talk your flippant nothings. In this age, where there is so much good than can be read, it seems a pity to have you devour trash. Bring around you, in your homes, the culture and refinement of goodly books; the pastimes, sports, pleasures and music of the day; and then cast your eyes about you, and wherever you see intrinsic merit and modest worth—whenever you find intellect and will, bending to the dignity of labor—gather them about you; and though perhaps the workman may bear upon his hands the marks of toil, you know that a diamond, even with some spots, is still more valuable than perfect glass; and if your heart so moves you to take a husband from among this class, let him know in a womanly way that he can have your hand, and with it, if needs be, the dowry, too, to give him a better start; but I would not give him all. It would be well to keep back part of the gold in case of a marriage equinoctial.

But above all other reforms, I would have you concentrate your energies, and set your face like flint, against the hideous, unseemly, yet fashionable and genteel vice of wine bibbing. I am not talking now about the sot, who is as well pleased to sleep in the gutter as in his bed; but I go back over the road by which, perhaps, he came down, and stand in your stately parlors, at the fountain-head. Verily, sister, you, who profess to follow the Master, tippling is a stigma upon your Christianity! and the rest of you who, with such queenly dignity, wrap about you the mantle of chastity and culture, intemperance is a shame upon your decency! You are proud of the influence that your sex and wealth and position give you. But

"If with these you right no wrong,
What avails it to be strong?"

We that care about it at all suffer from it in innumerable ways. Our husbands don't beat us, no; more's the pity, perhaps; for then the law might accede that we had good and sufficient cause to leave. As it is, our delicacy and womanly feelings are constantly shocked by their maudlin caresses and their imbecility, and, in spite of ourselves, our respect turns into disgust. We have the keen pain of watching the utter ruin of a noble manhood, and we have the humility of being daily brought in contact with coarseness and sensuality, till it seems almost impossible to keep to our vow to love and cherish. I think the ministry needs looking after, when the preacher stands up in his pulpit and says that abstinence from liquor is not at all a duty, merely a matter of expediency. He may be right in his argument; but, by reason of the enslaving power that it has over men, it is a thing that should not be shown up in a metaphysical light. In pity for its suffering victims, no argument in favor of even its moderate use should ever be set forth, be it ever so lucid or conclusive. For the sake of the crime and law breaking in our city, the preacher had better keep such thoughts to himself than let a mixed audience go away under the impression that it did not matter whether they drank or not. But it does matter. It matters terribly to our wretched, suffering humanity, whether the rich, influential leaders of society shall countenance it or not.

Therefore, keeping this point of reform prominent in your mind, throw wide open your doors to every honest, manly man, and let them, especially those whom we expect to make our husbands, look upon the goodly sight of a womanly woman in her home; so shall we enter, well fitted, into our high calling of wife and mother.
A BETROTHED.

Kate, Mamie and Fannie Speak Their Minds of Conceited Young Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We thank you much for being so impartial in your editorial of Sunday last as to acknowledge that the ladies had the best of the discussion on the marriage dowry question.

As the subject of young bachelors' behavior has been entered on by various ladies, we take your columns to express our ideas on this subject, which never could be discussed with our gentlemen acquaintances, for young ladies have to appear all complaisance and amiability no matter what they think. There is a story in the March *Galaxy*, called "Told in Letters," which shows how fashion governs men's attention to ladies rather than their own sense or her agreeable qualities. Murray Howard acknowledges that Bessy was a snob, but still he selected her to be polite to, and if it had not been for the bet probably would have married her—after which he would have complained that he drew a blank in the lottery of marriage. Murray Howard tells his friend that he engaged to dance a German with a young lady, and confesses to the rudeness of keeping away from the ball-room to get out of it. The young lady so treated was ladylike enough to pass it over with little notice, and he is so conceited as not to see through her indifference. We know of a party of young men who, one season before starting on their Summer's campaign, promised each other to become engaged to some young lady, and to break it off by Autumn. In the Autumn they were to relate their experience at a dinner given to all, either by the one who had been "spooney" enough to get seriously interested, or by he who could not get engaged.

We heard a young man say that he knew five ladies in New-York who would accept him, but he did not intend to take any. Similiar conceited speeches and behavior are of frequent occurrence among "society" men, and when they act such stories as the above, and make some bets we hear of, it is superfluous for them to speak of the doings of young ladies. No man should suggest to a girl to do what is unsuitable, and then blame her for it, if it does not turn out well.

The "New-York Young Man's" remarks have a bitterness and annoyance in them that show that the case as put by "Lucy," "Louise," &c., &c., and "E," came very near home to him. In answer to him, and some who may think like him, I will say that any one may find on inquiry how very many teachers and classes there are patronized by young ladies who have finished their school education. If one looks through the list of charities, such as "Homes," industrial and mission schools, they will find what a great number of young ladies' names are connected with them, and they enter into these pursuits with as much energy as they do in the getting up of a German. With regard to cooking the dinner, it will be remembered how fashionable M. BLOT's lectures on cookery were. It cannot be expected that any of these ladies can equal the *chef de cuisine* at the Union Club, as it is not yet the custom for a married man to take all his meals out. This is one of the great sacrifices he will have to make in marrying. With regard to "E.," she does not write like a "shoddy," as the "New-York Young Man" affirms she is; but, admit she is one, her acquaintances are of the same calibre as herself, and what she says of "shoddy" young men is equally true of aristocratic ones. We heard one of the latter remark, "I visited Miss —— when she was at the —— Hotel in the Winter, so as she might invite me to see her at their country place."

Perhaps it is no wonder, when we Mademoiselles and our father are so generous to young bachelors, that they think he is to continue to lavish his money on them, and that Mademoiselle will be as glad to be Madame as she seemed to be to entertain them. They, no doubt, never dream that a frequent remark among ladies is the ingratitude of young men for the politeness shown to them, and many ladies no longer care to entertain those whose presence at a party is considered by them as sufficient return for the invitation.

Ladies often repeat to their friends acts of impoliteness done by the gentlemen of their acquaintance, while their manner to them is unchanged—for various reasons—one of which is, that men who have been "snubbed" have been known to retaliate by putting an annoying notice of the lady in some of the society papers. We all belong to what is considered the "best society," and are entitled to it by position and money. We are writing for the girls in our set, and to the men of it, and we do so because we are tired of hearing of the "girl of the period."

When a man claims his superiority to women he ought to do so by showing his superior strength of mind, his honesty, truthfulness, and by having all those attributes which win a woman's respect and esteem—in a word by being noble, and not by trying to invest her with all the feminine weaknesses, without any of the feminine charms—those of affection, gentleness and sympathy. KATE, MAMIE, FANNIE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 7, 1871.

An Unmarried Country Clergyman with a Small Salary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your desires to expose the fallacies and errors of this age, and to set on foot a reform both political and social, deserve the highest commendation and support. The greatest evils of the day are, I believe, closely connected with the subject of marriage. How strong an influence a good woman has over a man, and how few women there are who seek to fit and prepare themselves in this legitimate and social manner to evangelize their country! The tendency of the day is exhibited in the gentler sex neglecting and denying their true sphere and mission, and urging their rights to an equal worldly prominence with man. Extravagance in everything—both in time and money. Opposition to economy is one of the features of the day, and woman is answerable to a considerable degree for this. No sooner does the young lady emerge from school, than, instead of qualifying herself to adorn any social position, she begins to study the outward adornment of the person—the latest fashions—her chief aim, apparently, instead of usefulness, being to shine with a vain and false worldly splendor. In no country is this so apparent as ours. The young ladies in England and France emulate a quiet, unobtrusive style of appearance when walking in the streets, and a true lady may thus be easily recognized. But walking down our principal thoroughfares, how comparatively few there are whose gentle modesty of dress proclaims the noble, gentle heart within. The Paris fashions undoubtedly have emanated from the *demi-monde;* and even in this country, what an influence that class seems to gain! Why should the rising mothers of their country so far demean themselves as to appear to vie with these unfortunates? Why not early commence the reforms by setting the example in their outward bearing of the "meek and quiet spirit" which is "of great price?" Instead of following in the wake of the worldly, and oft times, sad to say, joining the advance guard of reckless revelry, why not gently lead the friends of their youth, the young men of the day, in the loftier paths of refinement, usefulness, contentment and industry? I am a country clergyman, on a very moderate salary, and, though inclined to marry, may look in vain for the partner in every sense fitted to be a poor clergyman's wife; for, if the ordinarily good wife is such a scarce article, where shall I look for the extraordinary one, who, in mind and muscle, in the poetry and prose of life, music and the kitchen, is equally at home, and whose heart, as well as mind and body, is tuned to that more arduous and devoted service; who is expected to fill the home and neighborhood with life, and set an example of cheerfulness, patience, labor, and economy to all around? That there are a few such wives, I acknowledge. One lady, in particular, I call to mind, whose husband, an eminent and learned divine, lacking many of the ordinary practical qualifications of life, may be fairly said to have attained his popularity through the good qualities and varied excellencies of his clever and devoted wife. Few are called to be clergymen's wives, but all young ladies should strive to evangelize, by their gentle, winning worth, the young men of the present age, who naturally look up to them for the fashions of refinement, good breeding, and sterling accomplishments.
AN UNMARRIED COUNTRY RECTOR.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Señor OLOZAGA has been appointed Spanish Ambassador in Paris, as a compliment for his having formerly been removed on account of his sympathy with France.

"As there is no chance of a fusion between Orleanists and Legitimists, there will always be in the French Chamber a majority of 400 against any dynasty whatever," says the *Echo.*

It is said that the so-called "Cæsar's Camp," at Wimbledon, has been let by the owner, Mr. DRAX, M. P., for building purposes.

The Manchester *Guardian* contains the following bit of valuable information: "A statement is published that Her Majesty has been vaccinated, and wishes the fact to be generally known."

A number of paid schoolmasters are being appointed for the London Police. Hitherto city missionaries have in many cases performed the work gratuitously.

The death is announced of JACOB VENEDEY, well known in Germany as a writer on political and historical subjects.

The Vienna *Presse* says that if Count APPONYI can be induced to accept the post of Court Marshal, in Vienna, he will be succeeded by Prince METTERNICH, who is anxious for the Ambassadorial position in London.

The Edinburgh Botanical School is the largest in the country, being attended last year by 283 pupils, exclusive of the popular class for ladies. The Botanic Garden and Museum had 63,521 visitors in the course of 1870.

An American bittern, (*Ardea minor*, Wilson,) has been shot at Woodhill, near Liskeard, in Cornwall. This bird has only been found in Britain on twelve previous occasions.

A new Ottoman club has been organized in Stamboul, originated by MUSTAPHA FAZYL, who has already made a handsome donation of 2,000 French works to the library of the Club. A branch of this institution has now formed itself into a literary society for the purpose of translating into Turkish European works of the greatest celebrity, and is at this moment engaged on the *Letters of Lord Chesterfield.*

A London music firm recently sold a piano and the buyer soon afterward wrote to the dealers that he and his wife couldn't find the place to wind it up; and they wanted to be told at once how to make the thing go. They were told to leave the instrument outside their house for a night or two.

GARIBALDI has got safely back to Caprera. His enthusiasm is of a kind that is not easily damped, but it may occur to him that for the future it would be better for himself and for those who are unable to resist the fascination of his name, to keep at home, and leave foreign nations to fight their own battles.

The following American ladies were presented to the Queen, by the Countess GRANVILLE, at the last Court reception: Mrs. NICHOLAS FISH, Mrs. WICKHAM HOFFMAN; Mrs. J. A. HAMILTON and Miss HAMILTON, of New-York.

The *North British Review*, after a checkered existence of five-and-twenty years, ends with the current number. It was started by the Free Kirk, and died in the hands of the liberal Roman Catholics, who conducted the *Home & Foreign Review*, and the weekly newspaper *The Chronicle.*

Says the *Athenæum:* "We think we have got to a pretty good model for a Zoölogical Garden or Jardin des Plantes; but we may live and learn. The elephants and bears that will eat buns are well enough in their way, and so is a baby hippopotamus; but Bombay Gardens can boast two crocodiles. The monopoly of these they may long maintain. The habits of crocodiles are worthy of study; but they have a taste for babies and puppy-dogs, and will take a baby from the hands of a nurse-maid as an elephant will a bun. The crocodiles have been got from the River Kistna—where there are more, in case of need."

The number of French troops which have been placed *hors de combat* are as follows: Prisoners in Prussia, 420,000; Bourbaki's army, 100,000; Paris troops who have given up arms, 200,000; Mobilized National Guard, 110,000; Sedentary Guard (fit for campaign, but unable to join the army in the provinces,) 100,000; dead, wounded, and missing, say 120,000. Total, 1,050,000.

The Japanese have but one newspaper, which comes out once a month, in the shape of a stitched pamphlet of about 100 pages. It has been established a little more than a year. The country boasts also of one railway, twenty miles long; but others are in progress.

Some excitement has been created in literary circles in Spain by the announcement that a learned bibliophile, Don FABIAN HERNANDEZ, of Santander, proposes to publish a new edition of *Don Quixote.* Señor HERNANDEZ states that he "has discovered the original of this immortal work, and avails himself of such discovery to reproduce it as CERVANTES penned it, freed from the corruptions of copyists, commentators and printers."

A scientific personage has got himself into a difficulty at Tabreez, in Persia. Being distinguished in the art of astrology, there cultivated, he alarmed the whole community by predicting a fearful earthquake, which was to destroy the city. The end of the year came without the earthquake coming; and, as H. I. H. the Prince Governor and other notables were camping out in tents during the severe Winter weather, to avoid the expected catastrophe, the votary of science thought it best to make a timely retreat before the futility of his predictions was discovered.

The bitter hostility which the Poles have evinced toward Germany during the entire course of the war seems (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) to be bearing fruit. Of the many Poles who have entered the French army in this campaign not a few have been taken prisoners. If certain preparations in the places where they are detained are correctly interpreted, they will be handed over to their several sovereigns. In the case of those coming from Russia extradition would be the precursor of severe punishment. Most of the Polish refugees from the dominions of the Czar have been mixed up in some rebellion or other.

With a boat-race and a funeral at the same time, it seems as though all classes of naval men ought to be sufficiently amused. The British Channel Fleet at Portland has been indulging in these twin luxuries. Says a correspondent:

"On the 16th inst., there was seen at this port the extraordinary spectacle of the ships of the Channel Squadron with their ensigns half-masted and a funeral party going ashore, but with their crews crowding the rigging and nettings cheering like mad. Lest the public who observed this, to say the least of it, very unseemly sight, should imagine that the squadron was cheering the funeral party, I beg to inform them that the cheering was occasioned by the Fleet boat-races taking place at the same time as the funeral. At 10½ P. M., having entertained the Captains of the squadron at dinner, the gallant Admiral electrified the neighborhood by going to night quarters firing blank cartridge."

The present attitude of the Prussian Army elicits the following tribute of praise from the *Presse:*

"However much we hate them, and however deep the abyss into which they have precipitated us, our enemies constrain us to bow before their marvelous tenacity and the incredible persistency with which they keep up that severe discipline and those habits of regular work among their soldiers which have been the true, the principal, nay, the only cause of their superiority. What an army and what soldiers! The victory they have obtained, unheard of in continuance and extent, has neither intoxicated nor enervated them. Masters of Paris, of our forts and of our armies, conquerors of a third of France, holding all our army under lock and key, and free to dictate conditions of peace to our unhappy country, the Prussians have not departed for a moment from their strict habits. They still work, without respite, incessantly, and nothing is changed for them. They drill, they manœuvre, they learn and acquire finish daily. Parades, reviews, marches, shooting at a mark, all the details of military life go on for them as if the campaign were still in progress. They have cleaned our guns and packed them up, methodically ticketed, and all these cases have taken the road to Germany. Our cannons they have tried as they have been given up to them by degrees; they make trial of their frames every day, and this immense material of war is there ready to be sent to the other side of the Rhine, like our armies, like our treasures, like everything!"

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The National Assembly, on the 10th, voted by 407 to 104 to remove to Versailles, rejecting by the same division a proposition to hold their sessions in Paris, and the first public session will be held in the former city March 20. A council of war has condemned BLANQUI, FLOURENS, GIRAUD and AVRILLE to death for participation in the riots of Dec. 10. The report that NAPOLEON is going to England is premature. The reported surrender of arms by the National Guards of Montmartre, Paris, on condition that their pay shall continue until they get work, is denied, and they are said still to hold 417 cannon. The new garrison of Paris consists of 40,000 men from the Army of the Loire. Eleven German soldiers were killed and twenty-three wounded by the recent collision on the Versailles Railway. *La Cloche* announces the death of HENRI ROCHEFORT, and a later telegram contradicts it. The German army of occupation, it is stated, will form an uninterrupted line from the Lower Seine to Dijon. The Germans in Zurich celebrated the restoration of peace on Thursday, and were attacked by French sympathizers and officers of the routed French Army. The disturbances were renewed on Friday, and a resort of the Germans was taken by storm and the German flag torn to pieces. The Germans attacked a prison, in which some of the French officers, arrested the day before, were held, when the Swiss troops fired on them, but only succeeded in killing an innocent occupant of the opposite building. Further disorder was apprehended.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Election bill was passed in the House of Commons, on Friday night, by a large majority. The bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister was also passed. The Conservatives are preparing measures to be introduced, among them resolutions to rescind the first and second articles of the Paris Convention of 1856, relating to neutral flags and privateering. Mr. STUART MILL, in an address to the Working Men's Peace Society, protested against extravagant army expenditure, and expressed a preference for the Swiss over the Prussian system of organization. The wrecks of two schooners on the British coast are reported the with loss of their entire companies, and the stranding of a bark and drowning of several of the crew.

CUBA.

The Havana *Diario* of yesterday advocates offering a price for the head of MAXIMO GOMEZ, the insurgent General, as he is a "foreigner and an incendiary." Capt. LOMENTS, an insurgent recently executed at Cienfuegos, was married just before he was led out to execution. Twenty-five Cubans were killed in a recent engagement at Las Tunas. Col. LIMONI, a Cuban, was captured and executed recently near Magarabomba.

GENERAL.

The financial budget, was introduced in the Canadian Parliament, yesterday, and shows an improvement in the condition of the Dominion. It is now eighth in the list of countries taking good from England. The estimated expenditures for the coming year amount to $16,893,808.

Three men named HOPPER CONORS, JOHN DILLON and POP BROWN escaped from the Albany Jail, yesterday.

A man named MORRISSEY, Superintendent of JOHN WADLINGER's mines at Heckscherville, Penn., was killed, yesterday morning, while coming from the mine, his head being caught between the roof and slope of the mine.

The trial of SAMUEL F. ANDRUS, in Bridgeport, Conn., on the charge of appropriating $3,000 belonging to the GRIDLEYS, has resulted in the acquittal of the accused. ANDRUS, it is said, now proposes to write a history of his whole connection with the family.

In Camden, N. J., yesterday morning, JOHN WARD was convicted of murder in the first degree, in killing JOHN WADY. The defense attempted to prove an alibi.

JAMES LEGG & CO.'s woolen mill at Mohegan, Burrillville, R. I., having in it eight sets of machinery, was burned on Friday night. The loss is about $7,000; insured for $93,700 in twenty-seven offices.

Several more witnesses were examined in the Filkins case, in Albany, yesterday, but nothing of importance was elicited. The evidence was then closed, and the Court adjourned till Monday, when prisoner's counsel will sum up.

The Germans of Jersey City have resolved to commemorate the advent of peace in Europe and the victories of their countrymen on the same day that the triumphant Prussian armies enter Berlin on their return from France. The celebration will consist of a procession of German societies and addresses, to be followed in the evening by a concert and a festive reunion.

Mr. JOHNSON, of the schooner *Hotchkiss*, while engaged upon the rigging of the vessel, in passing up Newark Bay on Friday evening, missed his footing, fell overboard and was drowned.

A little girl named AMELIA GANNON, was choked to death in Paterson on Friday evening by a square piece of rubber sticking in her throat.

Collections will be taken at the various churches in the City, today, in aid of the French relief fund.

During the past week, in the United States Bankruptcy Court, CHARLES A. ROBINSON was adjudicated a bankrupt, and discharges were granted to JULIUS W. DART, EDWARD COLETTO, WILLIAM DIAMOND, and JOHN R. VERNON, and an involuntary petition was also entered by BELZIER J. FULLER.

MAGGIE TUTTLE and Mrs. ISABELLA GROGAN, who figured so prominently in the midnight disturbance at the Montauk House, on the evening of Saturday last, were arrested in Baltimore, yesterday, and are expected in Brooklyn today.

Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON yesterday commenced proceedings against the Tenth National Bank and the Citizens National Bank for the recovery of $5,000 penalty, which, it is alleged, they incurred in not making proper returns of their dividends.

In the case of the United States against the firm of WELD & CO., (composed of WM. F. WELD, senior partner, and FREDERICK BAKER,) extensive importers, for the recovery of about $400,000, for alleged violation of the Customs laws, the jury, yesterday, was discharged, being unable to come to an agreement. It is understood that seven jurors were for sustaining the prosecution and five for the defendants.

A very interesting lecture on "Life and its Instincts," was delivered last evening before the Church and Missionary Committee of the German Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. Dr. J. N. MCJILTON.

There were $66,697 88 received as taxes during the past week.

How They Treat Truants in Connecticut.

The little State of Connecticut is always in advance in educational reforms. One of the puzzles for reformers in all large cities is, "What to do about truant and vagrant children?" Everybody knows that these little vagabonds are the seed-corn of future harvests of thieves, burglars and murderers. And yet how to get rid of them, or more properly, how to put them in such soil as to bring out fruits useful to the community afterward, is the question. It is very easy, in this city, to say, "Arrest them! Pack them all off to Blackwell's Island, or Randall's Island, or the Protectory," but their numbers are beyond all possibility of treatment in this mode; and, besides, few Judges are willing to sentence to a public institution many of the children who have ostensible occupations, or who support families by street trades.

We have, it is true, a Truant law in New-York, and the truant officers succeed in bringing many wandering urchins back to the schools. But beyond the thousand or two of truants, are some score of thousands of unschooled and vagrant boys and girls, whom this law does not reach. The various private charities, such as the industrial schools and children's lodging-houses, reach many thousands of these street wanderers; but there is still a considerable multitude who are growing up in our City almost without education or moral training. For a similar class, one of the Connecticut cities, New-Haven, has established an ingenious and, as it will doubtless prove, effective system of education and reform. The Board of Education has founded two special schools, which are to be devoted exclusively to the reception and training of truants and children who are expelled for incorrigible behavior from the free schools. The Police, wherever finding truants or vagrants, can convey them to these special schools, and if they still persist in truancy or bad conduct, the City Court has the power to send them to the State Reform School, or to the Almshouse, as it may judge best.

In addition, every manufacturing establishment in the city has posted up a conspicuous notice that it is liable to a fine of one hundred dollars if it furnish employment to any minor under fourteen years, who has not attended school for at least three months in each year. And employers also give notice that they are required by law to see that all persons in their employment under twenty-one years of age, know how to read and write, and are familiar with the elements of arithmetic. The Board states that in all these measures it has proceeded on the principle that every child in the City has a right to a common school education, and that the duty of seeing that no child is defrauded of its just rights in this matter, rests primarily on the parent. But if the parent is incompetent, or criminal, or indifferent to the welfare of his children, then the Board may interfere, first to secure the co-operation of the parent, and then, if this be refused, to protect the child and secure him his just rights, and to guard the community from the fatal consequences of parental neglect.

Acts of Legislature similar to those in Connecticut, passed by our own, would check many of the terrible evils which threaten us in New-York. If every child, whether in factory, shop, or engaged in street trades, were required by law to attend either a half-time school or a three-months' school, each year, and, in case of not having a certificate proving this, were made liable to arrest by the Police, half of our youthful vagrancy and childish barbarism would be at once stopped in the germ. The Judges would execute such a law, because there would be no hardship in it, as every lad, whether boot-black or street-sweeper, or however many depended on him, would certainly be able to attend school three hours a day or three months (whole time) in the year. The Roman Catholic interest would not be opposed to it, because the certificate of any teacher would be good as showing that the child was not an utterly unschooled vagrant. The Police could easily carry it out, for wherever they found boys or girls busy in street-occupations, or "pitching pennies," or idling or amusing themselves, they could require them to show their certificates, or, if they did not, they could march them to some City Court, where they could either be reprimanded, and thus forced to attend school, or could be committed to some Reformatory, Catholic or Protestant. The natural and legitimate effect of such a law would be that the mass of young children in our City factories would be compelled to be educated a portion of the year, and we should have growing up a working class better both physically and morally. Then the immense vagrant and street-wandering class of boys and girls would see that it was for their interest to attend either some night school or half-time day school, or the industrial schools, and would thus soon acquire habits of industry and order, which would redeem them from the evils amid which they were born. By all means, let us have a Connecticut law of compulsory education for the truant and vagrant.

The Tax Office and Nathaniel Sands.

The *Evening Post* must be hard pushed for a defense of its Ring employers, or utterly ignorant of what it is talking about, when it makes such an assertion as this:

> "Under the arrangement made between the Citizens' Association and the authors of the new charter last Spring, this Department (the Tax Commissioners' Office) was placed under the charge of Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, the most active member of the Citizens' Association. We call the attention of our readers once more to the assertion of the Citizens' Association about this Department of Taxes and Assessments."

Now, in the first place, Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS was never placed in "charge" of the Tax Commissioners' Office, either "under an arrangement made with the Citizens' Association and the authors of the new charter," or in any other way. Mr. SANDS is simply one of four Tax Commissioners created by an act passed by a Republican Legislature two years ago, under a distinct and definite agreement. This agreement was that the office should be non-partisan, that the Commissioners should consist of two Republicans and two Democrats, and that the patronage of the office should be equally divided between them. The appointment of the Commissioners was given to the Controller, with a positive pledge from him, made before the act passed, and without which it never would have passed, that he would appoint for the two Republican Commissioners CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and GEO. H. ANDREWS. This we can prove, and Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, alias Slippery Dick, dare not deny it. Mr. SANDS was then in Albany, as the agent of the Citizens' Association, to look after the Tax Levy of 1869. At a private interview held between SANDS, PETER B. SWEENY, Controller CONNOLLY and one or two other members of the Ring, in a parlor of Congress Hall, in May of that year, after the passage of the act creating the new Tax Commission, an arrangement was made by which the Controller was to break his pledge with regard to one of the Republican Commissioners, and appoint SANDS in place of CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. This arrangement was subsequently carried into effect, to the great surprise and indignation of the Republican members of the Legislature who had voted for the act. The secret motives that actuated SANDS and the other parties to this arrangement, it is, of course, impossible to prove. It is sufficient that nearly every paper in this City, Democratic as well as Republican, has given utterance to the universal belief among those conversant with the facts, that SANDS, on that occasion, "sold out," as the phrase goes, the Citizens' Association for his own private emolument. At any rate, he has never, from that day to this, been able, apparently, to discover anything wrong either in the Tax Commissioners' office or any other department of the City Government; and the Citizens' Association, so far as his influence goes, has become the ally and champion of the "Ring," instead of its implacable foe as it formerly was. This, in connection with the fact that SANDS received, by virtue of the arrangement with the "Ring," a ten thousand dollar berth for himself, and was allowed to appoint two of his sons to positions in the office—one at a salary of $6,500 a year, and the other at $3,000—certainly gives color to the belief that has obtained such general credence.

And now, as to the Tax Commissioners' Office being "under the charge of Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS," as the *Post* alleges. This absurd claim would excite a smile if made in the presence of his fellow Commissioners. It is simply unfounded, as any one who has had dealings with the office knows. If there is any one of the Commissioners who might be said to be at the "head" of the office, who understands all its details, and who is thoroughly conversant with the various laws and statutes relating to the duties of the Commissioners, it is Mr. ANDREWS; and on the other hand it is notorious that the man who is least respected, and has the least influence in the Department, is NATHANIEL SANDS. So far from the "authors of the new charter" having "placed" the Department "under the charge" of SANDS "last Spring," they were at that very time plotting a scheme to deprive him, as well as the other Republican in the Commission, of any power whatever in the Department. They smuggled into last year's Tax Levy a provision empowering the Controller to appoint a fifth Tax Commissioner, so as to give the Ring entire control of the office; and SANDS now holds what little influence he has in the Commission solely at the mercy of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

Thus much for NATHANIEL SANDS' connection with and control of the Tax Office. We now come to what the *Post* calls the "assertion of the Citizens' Association" about the management of that office, which is not an assertion of the Citizens' Association at all, but merely an extract from a speech which PETER COOPER was permitted out of courtesy to inflict on the Chamber of Commerce. Here it is:

> "In regard to the Tax Office, where Mr. N. SANDS has been the head, it is asserted that there has been a thorough reform of old abuses; that the work in that office is now conducted with the same method, precision and care as are used in one of the great banks; that a very large amount of taxable property has been added to the lists; that the assessments are fair and impartial, and that the work is done economically and thoroughly."

And pray what does this all amount to? PETER COOPER tells us "it is *asserted* that there has been a thorough reform," &c., in the Tax Office. The *Post* tells its readers that this is an "assertion" of the Citizens' Association, and therefore deserving of their special attention. Admitting for the sake of the argument that PETER COOPER and the Citizens' Association are one and the same thing, what have we then? Simply this: PETER COOPER asserts that it is asserted that everything is in apple-pie order in the Tax Office, and the work there is "now conducted with the same method, precision and care as are used in one of the great banks." Which one of the "great banks" is not stated; it may be the Chemical, or it may be Congressman MORRISEY's. We advise the *Post* to try again. Such a bungling attempt to bolster up the Ring is not worth a ten-line Corporation advertisement. It does it more harm than good.

Religion in Politics.

Up to the end of the week preceding the last charter election, the election of Judge LEDWITH over A. OAKEY HALL was regarded by politicians as a foregone conclusion. Besides his other qualifications, LEDWITH derived great political strength from being a prominent and favorite member of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Ring were at their wit's end to sustain themselves, and that, too, at a period when defeat meant destruction.

Between the end of that week, however, and the succeeding Tuesday (election day) there was a change. The support of "the Church" was transferred from LEDWITH to HALL, and the former was naturally defeated. Of course the reason for such an unexpected *coup d'état* could not remain in the dark for any length of time, and in a brief period it became understood among politicians about the City Hall, that just previous to the Sunday before election the "leaders" of the Ring had called a meeting with the magnate of the Catholic Church. Precisely what passed has never leaked out, but certainly, between threats of cutting off supplies and promises of some great assistance in the future, a bargain was made by which the support of "the Church" was transferred to the candidate of the Ring.

The following Sunday it was announced, in some instances it is asserted from the pulpit, but in all cases with sufficient publicity to make it known to those concerned, that the Catholic vote was to be given to A. OAKEY HALL for Mayor, which, of course, was the end of LEDWITH. What was the exact nature of the reward to be received by "the Church" for this turning the scale in favor of the Ring has been the subject of much inquiry. It was asserted that the Ring claimed the support of the Church upon the ground of the aid they had previously given to them upon the "Sectarian School bill," and generally upon the "school question," and it was supposed that they agreed to secure the passage of some new scheme by which the Roman hierarchy could, by obtaining a further control over the schools, firmly establish the foundations of their new power in the future. It now appears that the Ring have more than performed their promises. The bill presented by Senator TWEED removes all the barriers which the policy of any civilized State has imposed upon the power of religious corporations to acquire real estate, sweeps away the experiences of hundreds of years, and places our legislation, in point of political sagacity, behind that of Spain, Italy, and even of Mexico. This is evidently the first fruits of the bargain which resulted in the election of OAKEY HALL as Mayor of the City of New-York. What the subsequent results will be, who can be audacious enough to imagine?

Our Indian Affairs.

Every Spring and Summer rumors of an impending Indian war are freely circulated by those whose interest it is either to provoke actual hostilities or to keep a large force of troops in the vicinity of the Indian country. This year the report is that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are discontented, and have threatened to go on the war path. A band of five Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, are said to be going about making investigations with a view to preparing for a successful foray when the grass grows. These reports have received the indorsement of Gen. POPE, commanding the Department of the Missouri, and yet there seems to be no real cause for apprehending any general or important Indian rising. Commissioner PARKER is well aware of what has been said and written concerning the threatened outbreak on the Kansas frontier, but he believes that the tribes are friendly, and intend to remain so unless provoked into hostility by acts of violence on the part of the whites.

Last Summer a general Indian war seemed at one time imminent, and it was thought that Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN would have to exercise his well-known ability and energy at the expense of the red man. But no such contingency occurred. RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL, with their respective escorts, visited the Great Father at Washington, and went home satisfied with the promises they received. Except in the pursuit of a few gangs of lawless marauders, there was very little Indian fighting, so that Gen. SHERIDAN found leisure to take a trip to Europe, to be an eye-witness of some of the most important scenes in the struggle between France and Prussia. Whatever may be true of individual commanders, we feel confident that army officers generally have no desire to provoke Indian hostilities. There is little glory to be gained from fighting these savages, and much hardship to be endured in pursuing them. Indians do not attack their foes in the open unless they greatly outnumber them, and when beaten back and defeated, they escape pursuit by breaking up into little bands and scattering themselves in every direction on their fleet and hardy ponies. There is very little romance about pursuing a few half naked savages for a score or two of miles, with no better prospect than the killing of a few of them, and the chance of falling into an ambuscade and being brutally murdered—a fate which has befallen many a gallant officer and soldier. It is tolerably certain, therefore, that army officers are not anxious for any more bush-whacking and Indian fighting than will ordinarily fall to their lot.

The plan of assigning the various tribes to certain reservations, and compelling them to keep on them, which has been approved by GRANT and SHERMAN, has proved successful, and is the chief point in our present Indian policy. Commissioner PARKER, speaking of the Indian Bureau, says "this office reserves to itself exclusive jurisdiction and control over Indians upon their reservations, and it is understood that such Indians as fail or refuse to settle upon reservations are wholly subject to the control and supervision of the military authorities." This is as it should be. So long as the Indians stay on their reservations, they should be entirely under the control of their agents, who should be untrammeled by any interference on the part of the army. It is under this system that affairs are generally working with beneficial results, as we find from the reports of the various Superintendents and Agents. Agent DARLINGTON, in charge of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, expresses himself pleased at the prospect of the withdrawal of troops from the Agency, feeling confident he can manage his dusky charges, at present at least, without the aid of an armed force. Superintendent HOVEY reports that at no time have the Cheyennes appeared more friendly or better satisfied with their rations, annuities, Agent, or Agency, than this Fall and Winter. From these reports and others to a similar effect, it seems pretty evident that whatever may be the fears felt and expressed by interested outsiders, neither the Commissioner of Indian Affairs nor any of his subordinates see anything which indicates a contemplated outbreak. "Let us have peace" has been said to the red man as well as to the armed rebel, and the influence of the pacific policy of our great military leader is felt in the West as well as in the South—in the wigwam of the savage as well as by the fireside of the prosperous planter.

A Frozen City.

Spring floods are not unfamiliar to the dwellers by our uncertain Western rivers. The rising of the Mississippi is as regular as the inundation of the Nile, and many of our cities even have from time to time been converted into temporary and unwilling rivals of Venice, the City of the Sea. The river front of Albany is almost annually submerged, and Baltimore and St. Louis were last year treated to inundations, which involved very serious losses of life and property. But probably the annals of no other city on either continent, unless, perhaps, St. Petersburg, can furnish a parallel to the remarkable disaster which lately befell Vienna from the breaking up of the ice in the Danube.

The Austrian Capital is traversed by an arm of the Danube called the Wienen Donau, which flows around two of its richest faubourgs and rejoins the main stream. On the island thus formed are some of the finest edifices which the city can boast, at least one spacious theatre, and a fine hotel. Here also is the famous and beautiful *Prater*, the pride of every true Viennese. And here, about a fortnight ago, was laid the scene of that devastation which ruined so much of this beauty and prosperity. An unusually severe Winter, which had solidly frozen the river, was followed by a sudden thaw and the consequent breaking up of the ice. This was forced in huge masses into the Wienen Donau, choking it up, while at the same time its waters were swelled by the melting snow, so that it speedily overflowed its banks, and deluged the faubourgs of Leopoldstadt and Wien almost instantaneously. This occurred in the night, and so quietly that the inhabitants were hardly made aware of their danger before the water had risen to the height of nearly four feet in the streets, which were thus made impassable. The flood increased until all this portion of the city was converted into an immense lake, filled with floating masses of ice. The Prater itself was submerged and many of its finest trees uprooted and carried off on the raging torrent.

So far the calamity presented no unusual aspect. But here comes in the curious and distinctive feature of the occurrence. The temperature fell as suddenly as it had risen on the same night when the flood had culminated; before morning the lake was frozen hard, and the two unlucky suburbs found themselves overwhelmed with a solid mass of ice. In the meantime, further up the river, the thaw continued, and the broken ice, swept along by the current, was still carried into the arm or canal at Vienna, where it was piled up in enormous masses. Thus strangely locked up from the outer world, the inhabitants of these faubourgs were condemned for the time to almost Arctic isolation. The three bridges connecting them with the city were swept away, and communication rendered impossible, except with great risk and uncertainty. Their supplies of wood and water, chief necessaries under the circumstances, were cut off, and they were left in the uncomfortable dilemma of not knowing whether a continuance of their captivity or its termination was most to be dreaded. A thaw must almost inevitably be followed by the gravest consequences, and it is possible that we have yet to hear the worst of this singular catastrophe.

So far as we know, this event is altogether unique in history. To be inundated is not a new experience, but to be frozen in on the top of it is certainly a surfeit of misfortunes.

MINOR TOPICS.

Is the *Post* also among the malcontents? 'Twas but a few days ago that it chanted the praises of the new charter, the Ring, and all that thereto appertains, with a sonorous energy worthy of a better cause. Yesterday, a change swift and sudden came over the spirit of its allegiance. When the abstract entity that rules at Albany and directs the destinies of New-York becomes revealed in TWEED and is about to be perpetuated in monumental bronze, the *Post* suddenly discovers how gross has been its delusion, and refuses to bow down to the image with the feet of clay. "Is it not a fact," the *Post* asks, "that his name has always been associated with almost everything that is corrupt, disgraceful and scandalous in our politics? * * * Is it not notorious, as well as true, that he is one of a party of unscrupulous and greedy men who have debauched our politics, and thus struck a blow, which may yet prove fatal, at the liberties of this country?" This, and more to the same purpose, says the *Post*, of yesterday, and this and much more has the TIMES been saying for a good many months back amid the silence, varied only by disapproval of a respected contemporary. Let the *Post* only bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and its friends may be disposed to forget the days when it sacrificed right to a shallow expediency.

Count HENRI DE ROCHEFORT-LUCAY, the man of four duels, a score of comedies, and a thousand pamphlets, is said to be dead. If this be true, he has, humanly speaking, died opportunely for his country and his fame. ROCHEFORT's talents were essentially of a destructive type, and what France wants now is the patient self-restraint of constructive growth. His father was a Marquis of the old régime, and his mother a republican. As a youth he was devoutly educated, and distinguished himself at college by sundry poetical effusions, one of which, a hymn in honor of the Virgin, used to be hawked about the streets in the days of the Empire with an epigrammatic heading, closing with the sentiment "*avant la lanterne la cierge.*" His lantern effusion brought him more fame, however, than those sanctified by the wax candle. When elected deputy in 1869 he was one of the most popular men in Paris. In the early part of 1870, at the funeral of VICTOR NOIR, who was shot in delivering ROCHEFORT's challenge to PIERRE BONAPARTE, he might have headed a premature revolution. His moderation then, must ever be remembered to his credit, as also the manly protest issued from his prison against the Emperor's attack upon Germany. During the siege of Paris his influence was exercised on the side of order and moderation. Since then he has shown signs of relapsing into the impracticable policy favored by VICTOR HUGO and LOUIS BLANC, and his death would leave one disturbing influence the less for the new Government to deal with.

The small-pox cases for the week have again advanced to fifty, but the deaths only number twelve, as against twenty during the two previous weeks. It would be interesting to know whether the decrease is due to the impossibility of crowding any more patients within the small-pox hospital, and to a consequent relaxation of the objections against "isolating" the cases in private dwellings. In spite of the statistics remaining almost stationary, and being to that extent reassuring, the public cannot use too much of that salutary caution of which the Board of Health exercises so little. Heads of families would do well to see to the revaccination of the members of their household. In other countries it has been found that domestic servants are the least protected of any class of the community against small-pox. Taking into account the prevailing nationality of that section of our population, it is satisfactory to learn that, with the possible exception of Prussia, there is no country where JENNER's mode of prevention is so uniformly adopted as in Ireland.

Part of the stream of German emigration is to be directed to San Francisco by way of Aspinwall. It is more than probable that the gaps of population left by the war will require to be filled up before the Teutonic immigration to these shores assumes the proportions of late years. There is, however, in the ceded portion of Lorraine and in the northern division of Alsace, a populace of agriculturists and wine-growers eminently suited for the wants of the Pacific slope. Frenchmen have always clung with a curious tenacity to their native soil, but then the districts in question are no longer French, and while the first burst of patriotic dissatisfaction lasts, we may expect to see many of the people turn their eyes westward, and under proper organization a pretty general emigration movement might be started there.

It has been said that the worst possible use you can put a man to is to hang him. We can hardly suggest any better means of disposal for MM. BLANQUI, FLOURENS, GIRAUD and AVRILLE, than that resolved on by a Council of war of their fellow-citizens,—viz.: to shoot them. Be it remembered that had these men been allowed to work their will in Paris on the 10th December, thousands of innocent lives would have been sacrificed to the insane fury of a reckless mob that wanted they knew not what. There was left behind the barricades of January, 1870, the dead bodies of those who had faced a carnage that these same men provoked without daring to face. To play at revolution then was bad enough, but to repeat the experiment when the foe was at the gates, and all the scoundrelism of a great capital waited the opportunity to come to the surface, was treason against society as well as against the Government in power. There is but one argument against their execution, and that is, it might elevate men who rank with felons to the rank of martyrs.

There is much excellent reading in our latest batch of letters on the marriage dowry question. The reflective reader may conclude from the sustained interest of this correspondence, not only that the general question of matrimony is one of vital and universal interest, but that there exists, to an extent hardly appreciated in our society, a capacity for the mature and vigorous discussion of the problems that most concern our generation. Today's as well as previous communications on the same topic, give evidence of plain practical sense as well as caustic shrewdness, applied to a subject that literary theorists have made sad havoc with. The healthy unperverted sentiment that prompts most of these letters, will be noted with satisfaction by all friends of social development according to Christian standards.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS filed yesterday his decision in the Taylor will case. The document is an exceedingly lengthy and elaborate one. We shall doubtless be able to present it in full to our readers in to-morrow's paper.

Will of the Late Lee Claflin, of Massachusetts.

The will of the late Hon. LEE CLAFLIN, father of Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, has been admitted to probate in Boston. The greater portion of his large property is left to his widow and Gov. CLAFLIN, his son. The following bequests are made to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the deceased had been a member:

Two hundred dollars are to be paid annually for the first five years after his decease to the stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the support of the ministry; $150 are to be paid to the same annually for the second five years, and $100 during the third five years after his decease. The same amount, and in substantially the same manner, is to be paid to the New-England M. E. Preachers' Aid Society. To the M. E. Church General Missionary the sum of $200 is to be paid annually for ten years after his decease. One hundred dollars are given to the American Mission Society, paid annually for the same period, as stated above. A like sum, and in a similar manner, is to be paid the New-England Conference of M. E. Churches. The sum of $10,000 is bequeathed to the M. E. Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H., and $300 to be paid annually for the first ten years after the death, and $200 for the second ten years, are given to the Methodist Episcopal Indigent Students' Biblical Institute. All the right and title which Mr. CLAFLIN had in the Methodist-Episcopal Church building in West Medway, Mass., is bequeathed to the above Church society. One thousand dollars are left to the Methodist Episcopal Church society in Westborough, Mass., on condition that the society shall erect a church edifice within a stated time, worth at least $3,000; $1,000 are also given for Church purposes to the Methodist Episcopal society in Mendon, Mass.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Theatrical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—"SARATOGA."

Some sharp dissent has been expressed—a little of it in the direction of æsthetic Boston—from the popular verdict respecting the play of "Saratoga," now running at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. That popular verdict is, of course, unmistakably conveyed in its, so far, hundred nights of representation. One writer of the three-hilled city pronounces the piece "inane trash," the wit of which "consists mainly in making a man say over a dull thing so many times that the audience laughs at last," and that it compares "with the emptiest dialogue of ROBERTSON as ROBERTSON to SHAKESPEARE." This is pungent, but it is not altogether true. "Saratoga" is obnoxious to criticism, no doubt, and we, among others, have not hesitated more than once to point out its weaknesses and defects. Yet, after all, it is an "American Comedy," and it has run a hundred nights. It may not be up to the handiwork of ROBERTSON—whose among contemporaneous playwrights is? But it will compare favorably with more than one production of Mr. BOUCICAULT's that has been found worthy of extended toleration, and there are plenty of writers for the London stage whose plays are not damned, and whose style, *mutatis mutandis*, is no whit better than that of the author of "Saratoga." That there is a general air of frivolity about the piece, is quite true, and this if less elaborately intentional might be more blameworthy. But Saratoga the watering-place is frivolous, and "Saratoga" the play could not legitimately be less so. No doubt extravagance, flippancy, and a strong disposition to sensual pleasure are characteristic of our age and society. "Saratoga" illustrates and satirizes these with no very firm or caustic hand perhaps, but certainly with a catholic intent and with a [illegible] turn for merry chatter and smart situation. What we least like about the piece is that it represents a lot of people to be ladies and gentlemen—would have us, that is to say, accept them as such—who are simply the prototypes of snobbish shopmen and pert milliners' apprentices. Of course there exists a great many snobbish shopmen and pert milliners' apprentices,—as well as a still greater number of worthy and unobjectionable persons in both callings. But the author of "Saratoga" conveys, by implication, the idea that these characters of his are representatives of good American society. Now there *are* ladies and gentlemen who occasionally go to Saratoga, and there was no good reason, especially considering the obvious purport and significance of his work, that the author of this play should have showed us so little of them. Apart from this, which, while in our eyes a serious defect, may be partly ascribable to imperfect interpretation, the success of "Saratoga" seems to us not only by no means a bad sign, but a very good one. Dramatically, that is, for the crystallization of types and classes so that they are easily recognized, and so are theatrically available, may be a bad thing for democracy, while a good thing for the stage. The monotony of appearance and characteristics once so bitterly complained of by writers of fiction—by HAWTHORNE among the rest—must apparently be undergoing modification. "Saratoga," if not quite fortunate in its "upper crust," is accurate and happy enough in dealing with most of the elements below it, and we do not doubt that the author can, if he will, give us something far better. And here we come to the reason why it is not well that a first attempt of the kind should be so ungenerously handled. If we really want a national drama—or, more precisely, a school of American comedy—it is hardly judicious to discourage and abuse those who show signs of promise in such a field. Literary dramatic art needs fostering, not repression, among us, and should be warmed with the sun of favor and indulgence, rather than frozen and silenced by hypercriticism and contempt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. WALLACK's engagement continues to be signalized by houses the number and fashion of which are alike conspicuous and undeniable. In truth, the regular frequenters of the house show a disposition to grumble, in some instances, at the continued attractiveness of the old pieces, which keeps the promised new ones in the background. Mr. WALLACK never acted better than during this engagement. Indeed, in some characters, he has never acted so well; and it is a great satisfaction to his friends to see as crowning an evidence that as artist as well as manager, Mr. WALLACK richly deserves the popularity and fortune he has won. To-morrow "Romance and Reality" will be repeated, and on Tuesday "John Bull." ROBERTSON's last dramatic work, written, we believe, expressly for Mr. WALLACK, and so long underlined, will be brought out, we understand, before many days. When the time comes it is to be hoped that a certain obvious scrap of Latinity will neither be justified nor applied. "Birth" will be strongly cast, and Mr. WALLACK himself will act the principal character.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Much Ado About Nothing" has been acted nightly at Booth's during the week until Saturday. The performance has improved in smoothness and symmetry with repetition. It has not, however, risen to that artistic plane which Shakespearean comedy deserves, or that, at so noble a theatre, we have a right to expect. There is little satisfaction in uttering unfavorable opinions, or, after their first expression, does there seem much use in dwelling upon them. We will therefore simply observe that we have seen no reason to change the general estimate of the representation of "Much Ado" printed in these columns on Wednesday; and that too much praise can hardly be accorded to the scenery, or, substantially, to the taste and fidelity with which, in all particulars of decoration, "Much Ado" has been placed by Mr. BOOTH upon the stage. "Othello" is in active rehearsal here, and will be acted to-morrow week.

Musical.

MISS NILLSSON'S CONCERTS.

The sale of reserved seats for the approaching concerts of Miss NILSSON was begun yesterday morning. The returns were large, the interest in the eminent artist being evidently as wide-spread as ever.

HILL TESTIMONIAL.

A testimonial concert of unusual artistic attractiveness has been planned, and will occur at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next. It is intended as a testimonial to Mr. A. C. HILL, a founder and prominent member of of the Philharmonic Society, and for upward of thirty years an active participant in all musical entertainments given in this City. Mr. HILL's art record is a long and an honorable one, and among its principal incidents the production in the United States of "The Messiah" and "The Creation" in their entirety is to be mentioned. The whole Philharmonic orchestra will have a share in the concert. Two overtures will be played by this body, under the direction of Mr. BERGMANN. ONSLOW's fifteenth quintet will be heard for the first time in this country during the evening. Miss KELLOGG will sing, and Miss PAULINE NIERINGER and M. LEONI will appear in the fourth act of "Il Trovatore." Mr. S. B. MILLS will recite a concerto by CHAPIN, with orchestral accompaniments. Master HESS will handle the violin as a soloist. LACHNER's violoncello serenade for four instruments, will be delivered by Messrs. BERGNER, BERGMANN, LIESEGANG and HOCH. A better programme could surely not be desired.

Home Notes.

A new opera-house called the "Tremont" has been opened in Galveston. It is located in Market-street. The proscenium is forty-five feet in width, the stage thirty-nine feet six inches deep. On the opening night, the "School for Scandal" and "Jenny Lind" were acted, and a poem was recited. The artists who appeared were Messrs. E. A. Eberle, T. J. Hind, Frank Evans, A. H. Davenport, Vining Bowers, Joseph Gobay, M. C. Daly, George Jordan, Jr., G. A. Mortimer. John A. Burns and G. Gilbert; Mis

Augusta L. Dargon, Miss Frankie McClellan, Mrs. M. C. Daly, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Miss Annie Tyson, and Miss Kate Tyson.... Mr. **Stuart Robson** will begin an engagement at the new Pittsburg Opera-house to-morrow evening.... The Boston papers print the intelligence following: "Mr. **Gilmore** is now engaged upon the closing portions of his *History of the National Peace Jubilee*, and the book will be laid before the public in the course of a few weeks. It will be a volume of some 800 pages, in which not only the incidents of the great demonstration itself, but also the history of the enterprise from its first inception, through all its stages of progress, are related with minuteness and great truthfulness. It is like the Jubilee writing its autobiography, and all its early struggles and final successes are chronicled with equal fidelity. The work will be read with interest, not only by the thousands of singers who took part in the mammoth festival, but also by the public at large, as a full and complete record of a great undertaking. Some idea may be gained of the character of the book when it is stated that the first 120 pages are devoted to the history of Mr. **Gilmore's** labors in connection with the enterprise, previous to the time of the first published announcements of the intended Jubilee".... The German Opera Troupe was in Philadelphia last week. Friday, the performance of "Don Giovanni" did not take place, in consequence of a disagreement between the manager and the orchestra, and toward 9 o'clock the audience was dismissed, the admission money being refunded.... Miss **Cary** and Signors **Brignoli**, **Verger** and **Vieuxtemps** appear in a concert at the Bridgeport Opera-house, on Thursday evening next.... Mrs. **Bowers** was, last week, at the St. Louis Olympic.... Wednesday evening, Miss **Nilsson** sang before a large audience in Pittsburg. The critic of the *Daily Gazette* was not at all astonished at the sight of the numerous assemblage. On the morning following he said: *Not to have heard Nilsson is a vaccination mark of poverty*.... Miss **Maggie Mitchell** was last week in Troy.... Mr. J. K. **Emmett** was at the St. Charles Theatre in New-Orleans last week.... M. **Calabresi** had benefited by a special performance at the French Opera-house in New-Orleans, and had been made the recipient of several valuable and beautiful testimonials from the directors of the Opera, the association of artists, and from others of the host of his friends, who honor him for the remarkable energy and skill with which he has maintained the character of the New-Orleans Opera.... Mr. **Montgomery**, Mrs. **Scott-Siddons** and Mr. **Mace** acted in "As You Like It" in Albany, on Wednesday.... Miss **Fanny Davenport** is about to fill a brief engagement at the New Chestnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia.... In the recent Pan-Handle Railroad accident **Lotta** and her mother, Mrs. **Crabtree**, lost all their personal baggage, including an elegant sealskin suit, a set of sables, some $600 in money, and an elegant Bible, presented to **Lotta** by her sponsor at her recent christening.... Mrs. **Lander** was at the Wieting Opera-house, in Syracuse, and also in Rochester, last week.... A new opera-house is referred to among Washington possibilities.... A new theatre, modeled after the Fifth-avenue Theatre, in New-York, is to be built in Waterman-street, near North Main, in Providence.... Manager **Canning** will end his connection with the Pittsburg Opera-house in June.... Miss **Nilsson** is likely to revisit Cincinnati in April.... The Richings Opera Troupe will sing in the Crosby Opera-house, in Chicago, this week.... It is said that **James Fisk**, Jr., and Mr. **Eben D. Jordan** have made a bid for the Adelphi Theatre site and adjacent property on Avon-street, in Boston, with the intention of building a grand opera-house and theatre.... Yesterday Miss **Nilsson** sang in Washington.... The tour of the Wyndham Cornet Company began on Wednesday. They acted "The Lancers" at Wall's Opera-house, in Washington.... Mr. R. M. **Hooley**, of Chicago, has been making the people of Madison, Wis., happy by fitting up a superb little opera-house in that city. The building is 84 by 66 feet, and the stage 30 feet wide and 60 feet deep. There are twelve sets of scenery and an act-drop, with a beautiful view of Heidelberg. All the decorations are rich and handsome. **Wallace Hume** and R. B. **Halley**, both of Chicago, were respectively the architect and scenic artist.

Foreign Notes.

Eugene Dejazet, son of Mme. **Dejazet**, and **Rosa Didier**, of the Comédie Française, are dead.... We read that, in London, the Prince of Wales' Dramatic Company has been incorporated, with a capital of £5,000 in £1 shares, under respectable auspices, for the purpose of providing provincial towns, having no regular theatres, with high class dramatic and musical entertainments, upon a scale commensurate with the tastes and demands of the inhabitants, and for supplying other towns generally with such dramatic representations as occasion may require.... Mr. **Gye** has engaged Mme. **Parepa-Rosa** for the London season of Italian opera, beginning at the end of March. His company also includes **Adelina Patti**, **Lucca**, **Sessi**, **Mario**, **Mongini** and **Naudin**. Mme. **Rosa**, we believe, has never appeared on the Italian stage in London. She will probably make her *début* either in "Trovatore" or in "Martha." This engagement will not interfere with her American campaign in the Autumn, as the London season closes about the end of July.... The anniversary dinner of the Dramatic, Musical and Equestrian Sick Fund Association has been held in London, under the Presidency of Mr. **Tom Taylor**. As is customary at these anniversaries, the ladies dined with the gentlemen at the table, and the toast of "The Ladies" was responded to, not by deputy, but by one of themselves. In proposing this toast, the Chairman spoke of the manner in which the board was graced, adding that as public dinners were the most fertile fields for the cultivation of the art of humbug, the presence of ladies, whether they were regarded as encouragers or checkers of humbug, was equally desirable. Their smiles, their looks and their sweet voices, always winning, were never more irresistible than when exerted to extract the base and filthy lucre from men's pockets in a good cause. In the absence of Mrs. **Stirling**, who was absent owing to affliction, Miss **Amy Sedgwick** responded to the toast. She said that her excuse for speaking that evening was her anxiety that those present should assist in relieving those whom circumstances had compelled to ask for assistance. The ladies, while contentedly occupying the place nature had assigned them, that of second to man in the great battle of life, were anxious to be first and foremost in every work of charity.... Mr. **Byron's** new comedy "Wait and Hope," was to be produced at the Gaiety at once.... **Jaell** has definitively declined the professorship of the piano at Leipsic, held formerly by the deceased **Moscheles**, and was to leave Geneva for London this month.... It is reported that a new theatre at Hammersmith is to be built by a firm of solicitors.... The scheme of a new theatre at Hyde Park corner has been abandoned in consequence of the opposition of the present leaseholders.... Mr. and Mrs. **Boucicault** intend to reappear upon the stage, and Mrs. **Keeley** will also reappear at a Gaiety morning performance.... It is rumored that Mr. J. S. **Clarke** has leased the Holborn Theatre.... "Paul Pry" has been revived at the St. James', with Mrs. **John Wood** as *Phœbe*.... Miss **Marie Wilton** was suffering from illness, and could not appear in "Ours".... Messrs. **Spiers** and **Pond** are, it is stated, about to erect a new concert hall in Piccadilly, and become theatrical managers.... Mr. **Albery's** new comedy, "Two Thorns," to be produced at the St. James', was called "Coquettes" when tried at Liverpool.... Two benefit performances for Mme. **Jullien**, widow of the composer, were about to occur at Drury Lane.... *Figaro* learns that Miss **Eliza Travers**, who for many years was a prominent member of the company of Sadler's Wells Theatre, under Mr. **Phelp's** management, died on the 9th ult., at the residence of her husband, (Mr. J. F. **Brent**, of the Civil Service,) in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden. Miss **Travers** appeared at the above theatre as *Ophelia*, in 1850, and, for the nine or ten following seasons, sustained a varied line of business, mostly the comedy and singing parts. But her abilities were chiefly recognized in the strongly-marked characters of **Shakespeare**, as *Maria*, ("Twelfth Night";) *Fool*, in "Lear;" *Audrey*, &c.; and, on the production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," she played successively *Hermia* and *Oberon*. Mrs. **Brent** was much esteemed, and is deeply regretted by a large circle of private friends. Her retirement from the profession was caused, some ten years since, by broken health and domestic affliction. Her youngest daughter, Miss **Mabel Brent**, is well known in musical and dramatic circles as a favorite soprano vocalist.... A recent concert of the sisters **Clara** and **Blanche Gottschalk** is thus written up in the London *Standard*: "The sisters of the late popular pianist and composer, L. M. **Gottschalk**, gave the first of their series of recitals last Saturday, in St. George's Hall, which was numerously attended, and afforded the greatest satisfaction to the assembled audience. It is well known that M. **Gottschalk** bequeathed to his sisters as a legacy a number of charming compositions for the piano-forte and voice, in order to secure the copyright of which, and to pay a final tribute of respect to their brother's remains, the Misses **Gottschalk** undertook a journey to the United States. They have just returned to England, and at the solicitations of many admirers of the late M. **Gottschalk**, and under the patronage of the Countess of **March**, the Lady **Herbert** of Lea, Mme. **Almeida Areas** and the Consul-General of the United States, these clever artists have been induced to introduce to the English public some of their brother's least-known and best musical compositions. Those who assembled on Saturday and heard these musical gems will appreciate not only the value the Misses **Gottschalk** place on them as mementoes of their deceased brother, but also the artistic worth of the musical legacy bequeathed to them. The first place in the programme was a piano-forte solo entitled 'The Last Hope,' the second, and, perhaps, the grandest number in the selection, was a 'scherzo,' written in the form of compositions of the kind, but excelling the majority of them by the beauty of its phrases, the variety of its rythm, and its charming originality. It was played to perfection by Miss **Clara Gottschalk**, rendering it difficult for the audience to know which to admire the most, the charm of the composition, or the skill and taste of the fair *executante*. Another beautiful *morceau* is entitled 'Dernier Amour,' said to be the last musical thought of the lamented composer, and inscribed to his sisters. It is a fascinating melody, in the key of F major, simple and unpretentious, but full of poetry and sentiment. So exquisitely played as it was by Miss **Clara Gottschalk**, and so touching as are its accents, it was not surprising that the audience demanded an encore, and listened to it a second time with increased delight. The vocal gem of the selection was a song entitled, 'O Loving Heart, Trust On.' This song has had unbounded success in America, (where all M. **Gottschalk's** compositions are held in the greatest repute,) having had the advantage of being interpreted under the composer's own direction—a task which now has fallen into hands but little inferior, and sustained by sisterly love and devotion. 'O Loving Heart!' is a song which only need to be heard to be admired.".... The Russian papers (we read in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) announce the death of the composer **Seroff**, a gentleman who—as **Meyerbeer's** mother said of her son to **Heine**—was "not obliged to write music." Indeed, his first inclinations in connection with the art which, as a young man, he cultivated merely as an amateur, led him to produce not music but musical criticisms; and, in the opinion of many, it would have been well for him if he had contented himself with showing what, in the way of operatic art, ought be done instead of attempting to do it himself. Like **Wagner**, and like **Berlioz**, he was fond of pointing out the absurdity of certain conventional forms in opera; but, also like **Wagner** and like **Berlioz**, he did not always succeed, while avoiding these forms, in producing music as interesting as it was doubtless original. Prussian journalists praise **Seroff** for having always endeavored to give his music a truly national character—which in the case of one of his two or three operas, called "Judith," would seem to say more for his patriotism than for his good taste. But the fact is **Seroff** was less a child of Russia than a disciple of **Wagner**. Like **Wagner**, he considered national legends good subjects for operas, and, like **Wagner**, he neglected—perhaps could not invent—what is called "tune," and cultivated "continuous melody" in lieu thereof. Many of **Seroff's** very interesting criticisms on contemporary performances appeared in French in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*.

BYRON'S NEW PLAY.

It may be interesting to quote the plot of Mr. H. J. **Byron's** new comedy, called "An English Gentleman," in which Mr. E. **Sothern** will make his first appearance in London this year, at Easter-tide. As many dramas are, it is the story of a forged will. One *Grindrod*, a miser, has a daughter, *Rachel*, who possesses a dangerous talent for imitating handwriting. They are appealed to by *Brandon* to fabricate a will, disinheriting his employer, *Charles Chuckles*, (Mr. **Sothern**.) *Brandon* expects that *Chuckles* will at once buy up this will; but, unfortunately for the scheme, the young Squire is honest enough to acknowledge it, and relinquish his acres to his cousin *Gresham*, in whose favor the document has been made out. *Charles* leaves his home, goes to London, becomes a cabman, carries parcels, and does anything, in fact, to earn a livelihood, becoming at length reduced to his "last shilling." Happening to take lodgings in the same house as *Grindrod* and his daughter, *Charles* becomes acquainted with the scheme which has brought him into all this misery, and he, moreover, meets *Brandon*, who has become possessed of another will—a genuine document. A scuffle ensues, *Charles* secures the real will, returns to his home, claims his property, ejects his cousin, marries a wife, and, we may suppose, lives happy ever after. *Figaro* has been favored with the following notes on the play: "When the play was produced in Bristol, it was stated to have met with a tolerably favorable reception; but it is very doubtful if it possesses that degree of merit calculated to secure it a permanent place upon the stage. Some of the incidents have been planned and put together with considerable skill; but, as a rule, they do not lead up to any clear, definite, or tangible result, and the effect produced is, in consequence, disappointing. The incidents attending the supposed finding of the will, and the dénouement of the second act, are hurried and weak; and the circumstances under which the real will is discovered, in the third act, are in the highest degree unlikely, and beyond even the limits of stage probability. When a scoundrel like *Brandon* is flying from justice with stolen property in his possession, he does not usually bring his booty into the house of an accomplice and enemy; still less would he leave his boxes so insecure as to afford evidence that might lead to his conviction. The situation that ensues is doubtless melodramatic, but the means through which the scene is reached are strained and unnatural."

ATLANTIC TRAFFIC.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Ocean Travel in 1870.

From the London Times, Feb. 25.

According to accounts recently published of the eight lines of European steam companies to America they own 106 vessels, which during the past year made 555 round trips, and conveyed 302,148 passengers, and nearly 1,700,000 tons of freight. The Cunard line, it is stated, consists of 24 steamers, with an aggregate of 65,000 tons. These during 1870 made 125 round trips, and carried 450,000 tons of merchandise. The passengers carried both ways numbered 55,101, of whom 43,681 were from Liverpool, and 11,420 from New-York and Boston. Of the persons taken to America, 9,156 were cabin passengers and 34,525 were steerage. Of the persons brought to Liverpool, 6,270 were cabin and 5,150 were steerage. The Anchor line between Glasgow and New-York has twenty-eight steamers, each of from 1,000 to 1,300 tons. During 1870 they made 102 trips from New-York to Glasgow, and 103 trips from Glasgow via the Mediterranean ports to New-York. The cargoes averaged 1,500 tons each voyage, making in all 307,500 tons of merchandise. The passengers carried numbered 39,626, of whom 31,437 were taken to America and 8,139 were brought to Europe. The Hamburg-American Packet Company runs between New-York and Hamburg, touching at Havre, Cherbourg, and Plymouth. The line consists of seven steamers, of from 3,000 to 3,500 tons burden. During 1870 its operations were interrupted by the war, but it conveyed 60,000 tons of merchandise and 28,093 passengers. Of the passengers 22,366 were taken to America, and 5,727 brought to Europe. The Company has established a branch to run regularly between Hamburg, Havre, Havana and New-Orleans, and has placed three steamers on that route. The General Transatlantic Company, running between New-York and Havre, employs four steamers, with an aggregate of 7,587 tons. During 1870 they made twenty-five trips each way, and carried 7,030 passengers, all first cabin. The cargoes averaged 750 to 800 tons for each vessel, and consisted of silks, fine goods and wine, which were taken to New-York, and of cotton, tobacco, grain and provisions brought to France. After the outbreak of the war they were engaged in transporting arms, ammunition and military stores. The National line, running between Liverpool and New-York, has ten steamers, with a total of 37,461 tons. During 1870 they made sixty-four trips to New-York, and sixty-three to Liverpool. They carried 43,152 passengers and 369,145 tons of merchandise. Of the passengers, 38,443 were from Liverpool, and 4,708 from New-York. The North German Lloyd's line of steamers runs between New-York and Bremen, via Southampton, but its business has been deranged by the war. Previously to the outbreak of hostilities they ran twice a week. This line owns twelve vessels, averaging 3,000 tons burden. During 1870 they made fifty-six trips each way, and carried 35,319 passengers, of whom 298 were taken to New-York, and 8,021 were brought to Bremen. The cargoes average about 1,300 tons for each vessel. The Williams and Guion line runs between Liverpool and New-York, and has eight steamers, making in all 25,544 tons. During 1870 they made fifty-five trips each way, and carried 34,928 passengers, and 150,293 tons of merchandise. Of the passengers 29,330 were taken to America, and 5,598 were brought to Liverpool. The Inman line consists of thirteen steamers between New-York and Liverpool, touching at Queenstown. During 1870 they made eighty-nine trips each way, and carried 58,900 passengers and 170,000 tons of merchandise. Of the passengers 49,000 were taken to the United States, and 9,000 were brought to Europe.

FINE ARTS.

Art Receptions at the Century and Union League Clubs—New Pictures—Picture Sales—Notes.

The last monthly art reception at the Century Club was largely attended, and was one of the pleasantest and most enjoyable reunions which have taken place this season. Some thirty new pictures, by native and foreign artists, were exhibited, many of them being of more than average merit. The most noticeable were those by Mr. S. R. **Gifford**, Mr. E. W. **Perry**, **Meyer von Bremen**, and Mr. **McEntee**. Mr. **Gifford's** picture gives a view of "Lake Maggiore," executed with all that truthfulness of detail which distinguish this artist's works. The rock and water painting are very fine, and the somewhat gloomy sky above adds largely to the effect of the scene. Mr. E. W. **Perry's** "Old Clock Tinker" is the best work we have yet seen from his easel. It is a genuine study of an incident of country life. The old "tinker," with his handkerchief laid carefully across his knee, is seated before a table on which stands the clock. On the other side sits an urchin of ten Summers or so, who, with his elbow on his knee and his chin supported by his hand, is intently watching the old gentleman's manipulations. The attitudes and expressions of both figures are admirable. The tone of the picture is remarkably fine, and the details are painted with great care. With such *genre* painters as **Eastman Johnson**, **Perry**, **Guy**, **Morgan** and some others we could name, who can despair for the future of American art? A fine example of **Meyer von Bremen's** style was also on the walls—a young peasant mother watching her sleeping babe. In color, finish, attitude and expression, it leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. **McEntee's** "The Danger Signal," represents a railway train rushing through a snow-storm. The displaced rail in front, and the signal-man waving his red light, tell the story. It is an effective picture, though we cannot accord it unqualified praise. It may improve under a better light than that under which we saw it. Mr. J. G. **Brown's** "Waiting for a Job," a lad standing in the snow, and looking through a window, with imploring face, is one of the best works we have lately seen from Mr. **Brown**. It reminds us of the pictures Mr. **Brown** used to paint once upon a time. Among the other paintings exhibited, were "A Spanish Scene," by R. S. **Gifford**; two small landscapes by **Bierstadt**, which we prefer to his larger ones; two by **Kensett**; one by **Beard**; a sylvan scene by **Tiffany**, and an Italian girl by **Loop**. Mr. **Beard's** picture, "A Scene from the Pilgrim's Progress," looked rather weak, but as it has not received the finishing touches, this criticism may be somewhat premature. Mr. **Tiffany's** is suggestive, but not finished with sufficient care. **Whitteredge's** fine work, "Indians Crossing Bear River," has been recently purchased by the Club. It is the intention of the Club, we are informed, to give a ladies' reception before the Winter closes.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB RECEPTION.

On Thursday evening, at the monthly art reception by the Union League Club, **Otto Weber's** fine picture, "Autumn Woods," already noticed, and Mr. J. **Hope's** "The Basin," attracted considerable attention. The latter is a most careful work—rock, tree and water are painted with remarkable fidelity, and there is a strength and vigor in the handling which many of our artists might advantageously study. Mr. J. B. **Bristol** was represented by the best picture we have lately seen from his easel. It is a view of "Green River," an exact reproduction of the scene, with mountain ranges in the distance. The foreground might be stronger and the cattle are not irreproachable in form, but the middle distance is very charming indeed. The perspective is good and the color satisfactory as seen under an artificial light. A Southern Scene by F. **Brischer**—a name quite new to us—though giving one the idea of having been painted from a photograph, and though cold and crude in color, shows some good drawing and strong effects of light and shade. The sunlight, however, wants warmth, and the shadows are decidedly too black. "The Ocean Breeze" and a "Dream of Venice in New-York," shows Mr. **James Fairman's** capabilities of painting in totally different styles. There is some good cloud-painting in the marine view; but the patches of crude color in the water are unpleasing and untruthful. The second picture is better worthy of notice than any we have seen from Mr. **Fairman** for some time past. Mr. T. L. **Smith's** "Winter Nights" (unfinished) is by no means so good a picture as Mr. **Smith** can paint. "Cogitation," by T. W. **Wood** is a strong and pleasing work, good in color, attitude and expression, though considerable liberty has been taken with the arrangement of the light and shade. A capital study of animal life, half a dozen rats looking at three sleeping pup terriers, by Mr. **Beard**, attracts considerable attention, as also did Mr. E. L. **Henry's** "Unexpected Attack," a dog seizing a baby's bread and butter. The latter is uncommonly good in the expression, and the details, as usual with Mr. **Henry**, painted with great care. Specimens by Sonntag, Cropsey, T. Hicks, Tiffany, Julia H. Beers and W. Saterlee were also on the walls, with some interesting and truthful sketches of camp life by **Julian Scott**, and a large picture by D. M. **Carter**, a religious subject, entirely conventional in treatment and somewhat faulty in drawing.

PICTURE SALE.

Mr. S. P. **Avery** announces his intention of spending the ensuing season in Europe, and the sale by auction of all his paintings, objects of art, antiques, &c. The whole collection is now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery in Fifth-avenue, where it will remain until Monday evening, the 20th inst. The sale will occupy two evenings. Among the most noticeable paintings are F. E. Church's "Twilight in Vermont;" A. B. Durand's "Dover Plains, N.Y.;" G. H. Boughton's "Winter Night" and "Cosette;" S. R. Gifford's "Sunset" and "The Wilderness;" S. J. Guy's "Guess my Name" and "Warming Hands;" J. F. Kensett's "On the Coast" and "Lake George;" Eastman Johnson's "Father's Dinner;" James M. Hart's "Summer" and "Winter;" J. G. Brown's "Going!" and "Young Mischief;" J. W. Casilear's "Evening on the Lake" and "Chocorua;" J. C. Thorn's "The Young Brood" and "Shepherdess;" Wm. T. Richards' "Sea Shore" and "Autumn Woods;" W. H. Beard's "In and Out," or "A Little Too Late;" the late Thos. Cole's "Shores of the Mediterranean."

Among the foreign artists Meyer von Bremen, Seignac, George Saal, Caraud, Lambinet, Roseczewski and Diffenbach are well represented. Some fine bronzes, Japanese and Chinese curiosities, antique furniture, &c., will also be offered at the sale.

NOTES.

Two or three of our largest picture-dealers are off to the Continent, hoping, we suppose, to pick up some bargains in Paris now that the war is over. Mr. **Wm. Schaus** left on Wednesday, and Mr. S. P. **Avery** follows him in a few days. We trust that both may be successful.

Eastman Johnson's "Old Stage Coach" was exhibited at **Goupil's** on Friday and attracted a crowd of visitors.

The eleventh season and second reception of the Brooklyn Art Association occurs on Monday evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

Mr. **Henry Bacon**, one of our best native artists, who has been residing for some years in Paris, is now in Boston making studies for a historical picture ordered by the City Government.

The Illustrated Christian Weekly.

The American Tract Society has issued the initial number of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, bearing date of April 15. It is an eight-page paper, and has seven well-engraved illustrations, one of them being a portrait of Rev. **Thomas H. Skinner**, D. D., and another, a full-page engraving, symbolizing the spirit of the nineteenth century. All the matter in this number is original. It is well printed, and the arrangement of its contents has been carefully attended to. The paper is to be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of $2 per year, and the Society is endeavoring to raise a fund of $50,000 to establish it firmly. One-half this amount has already been subscribed. When it is remembered how much good may be done through the skillful use of the pencil as an auxiliary to the pen in the advancement of the good cause in view, it certainly ought not to be difficult to secure the remainder.

REGENERATING GEORGIA.

The Brain and Sinew of the State in Consultation—Neither Politics nor Buncombe—An Earnest Consideration of the Actual Needs—Common Sense and Industry—A Picture of the Thriftless Farmer—Systems of Labor Compared—Swedes Dying Under the Hot Sun.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Macon, Ga., Wednesday, March 8, 1871.

During the recent Agricultural Convention this city was crowded with the representative agriculturists, manufacturers and mechanics from all parts of the State. A majority of the counties were represented, and it would be difficult to find a more intelligent, earnest and sensible body than these delegates. During the whole session not one word of politics was spoken, nor the least allusion made which suggested the existence of partisan differences. The labor question, foreign immigration, the various improvements in agriculture and horticulture; a fence law, or rather a law to do away with the necessity for fences, and compel owners to confine their stock; the establishment of an agricultural college, the appointment of a State analyst to examine and report on the composition and comparative value of manures; the enactment of a law imposing a tax upon dogs, with a view to the encouragement of sheep husbandry; the growth of clover and the grasses, and other kindred subjects—were fully and ably discussed in short, pointed speeches, as gratifyingly remarkable for their practical sense as for the absence of buncombe.

THE THRIFTLESS PLANTER.

I have rarely heard an address more distinguished for its wisdom, benevolence, thorough knowledge of the situation, its ills and their remedies, than that which was delivered by the newly-installed President of the State Agricultural Society, Gen. **Alfred H. Colquitt**. The picture which he drew, with such powerful fidelity, of the present thriftless, extravagant system which is pursued by the majority of the planters of Georgia, and of their imaginary wealth but real poverty, of the ruin which must sooner or later overtake them if they continue to borrow money at usurious rates of interest to pay the cost of carrying on their farms and of their expenses of living, mortgaging their growing crops as security, produced a great sensation. He recognized fully the existence and alarming growth of the cancer, pointed out with blunt earnestness the fatal consequences which must ensue if the disease be not arrested, and showed how a bold and free use of the knife, cutting out all the diseased parts, is the only remedy from which a cure can be expected.

SOUTHERN WEALTH A FICTION.

The outside world, ignorant of the true cause, must wonder why the Southern farmers are not the most prosperous men in the world; why, with a crop of nearly four millions of bales of cotton, worth $240,000,000, the producers of this immense value are without a dollar and without credit, compelled to borrow money at thirty per cent. per annum to buy the necessaries of life, and obliged to mortgage their lands, crops, stock and household furniture to obtain advances, even at these rates. But, if the outside world were to get an inside view of the improvidence, waste, reckless extravagance, and utter disregard of all the economical rules which regulate every other business, which characterizes the planters, there would no longer be any cause for wonder, except it be that ruin has been averted so long.

EXCEPTIONS.

There are some planters who are careful, vigilant, industrious and economical. They do not borrow money at two an a half per cent a month. They take care of their stock, implements and machinery; they raise their own provisions, never buy anything for which they are unable to pay in cash, and manage their business in person, residing on their farms. They are the exception.

SAD STATE OF THE MAJORITY.

The majority are like the planter described by President **Colquitt**, who, after spending the whole of the month of January and a part of February, engaging laborers and transporting them to his place, determined finally to commence plowing. When he did so, the plow-stocks were in the fence-corners, in the woods, by the side of the barn, requiring to be "sent to the shop," before they could be used. The back-bands, trace-chains, collars, hames and plow lines were mislaid or lost, and another trip "to town" must be made to purchase others. If an ax or hoe handle, or a plow stock is needed, a laborer, and not unfrequently a wagon and team is sent "to town" to buy it, while the best timber possible is to be found in profusion at their very door. I wish the speech had been written or had been reported so that it could be published and spread broadcast all over the land. The cap would fit a large number of heads.

LABOR—THE SWEDES DYING.

The debates on the subject of foreign immigration and the labor question were very interesting and instructive, because they presented the views and experience of men from all parts of Georgia, representing different climates, productions, habits and interests, and showing how impossible it is that any uniform system can be adopted. In a portion of Georgia—Putnam and Jones Counties—a number of Swedish immigrants have been introduced as farm laborers. They are found intelligent, docile, quick to learn, and very diligent; but it remains to be seen how they can stand continuous labor in the fields under the broiling sun of July and August. An Alabama planter, living near Montgomery, imported a few Swedes last year and was well pleased with them at first, but when the hot weather of Summer came they all succumbed, and most of them died. To attempt to introduce them into Southwestern Georgia, where the crops, fever and chills are about equally abundant, and where no white man, however acclimated, can escape the malarious poison, must result in failure; but in Northern Georgia, in the grain districts and in the coal and iron region, where field labor is not so continuous and exposure to the sun not so necessary, I think Swedes, Germans, or other Europeans of industrious habits could be very profitably employed, not as hirelings, however, but as settlers to whom a portion of the large estates could be profitably sold at low prices and on long credit, their industry, frugality and skill being safely counted on to enhance the value of the remaining land.

For the cotton region, that is, the rich lands of the Southern tier of counties, the negro must be the laborer. He not only can endure the scorching sun, but he enjoys and thrives under it.

THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

There was great diversity of opinion as to the best mode of compensating labor. The weight of opinion seemed in favor of the "share of the crop," dividing the risk of the fluctuations in the price of the crop, dividing the gain or loss of diligent or careless cultivation, and insensibly teaching the negro habits of economy and thrift. A planter who had tried feeding his hands as a part of their compensation, and allowing them to feed themselves, the employer advancing the provisions, &c., spoke decidedly in favor of the latter system. When he provided the rations the hands consumed three-quarters to one pound of meat per day, and were not satisfied; and when he advanced the provisions and charged the value to them, they were happy and contented with half a pound of bacon per day, and often found it difficult to make them take even that much. The great drawback to the share-of-the-crop system is the almost total improbability of keeping the farm in repair by laborers hired, as they believe, to cultivate a single crop in which they have a part interest. The chief objection to the standing-wages system is, that the laborers have no incentive to work, are sure of their pay whether they are diligent or lazy, careful or neglectful, produce abundantly or not at all. One of the most successful and most extensive planters in Southwestern Georgia, who raised last year 1,200 commercial bales of cotton, has invariably adopted and pursued the share-in-the-crop plan, and he told me, this year, that he is satisfied it is the best. He is a strictly just man, indulgent to his laborers, where they are worthy; strict in the exaction of duty, impartial, resides on his plantations, attends to his own business, does not owe a dollar, and the result is that nearly all his old slaves have returned to him. He has no trouble in hiring all the hands he needs, and perfect order, contentment and prosperity reign on his places.

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

There was great unanimity of feeling in regard to the establishment of an agricultural college, and a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature to give the money necessary for its endowment. It is probable that the public buildings at Milledgeville, formerly occupied by the State Government, with the land attached, will be granted to the college and the experimental farm. Some favor the purchase from the trustees of the buildings and ground formerly used by the Baptist College at Penfield, Greene County, as affording better houses and better lands, and in a better climate. Either would be a very desirable location, but it is thought that the Milledgeville buildings would be preferable, as they belong to the State, are useless for any other purpose, could not be sold except at a great sacrifice, and the grant of them would save the State the purchase money of the Penfield College.

QUONDAM.

ROME.

A Papal Crusade.

Rome (Feb. 13) Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

That we should hear of a crusade toward the end of the nineteenth century will probably not be thought strange in this age of events, and, after the proclamation of the dogma of Infallibility, the Court of Rome may be deemed capable of engaging even in this folly. It seems certain that forces for the recovery of the Pontifical States are being mustered in Belgium, a country whose independence rests on its neutrality, and that when all is ready the Pope will leave Rome and put himself at their head to lead them to the field. The Questor of Rome has just seized at a house in the Corso a lithographic stone, representing the bronze cross assumed by the Crusaders on their enrollment. I send you a fac-simile of this badge, which bears on one side the inscription—"Cruciata Catholica Militia Jesu Christi." &c., &c.; and on the other the words—"Christus vincit; Christus regnat; Christus imperat in æternum; pro Petri Sede et Ecclesia." The whole is surmounted by a royal crown, with the motto "Rex Regum. Funds are pouring into the Vatican sufficient to meet every expense. During last month the Pope received 1,101,000 francs, and since the 1st of February this sum has been swelled by 400,000 francs more. Nearly all the officers of the disbanded Pontifical Army, and the bulk of the soldiers, have embraced the crusade, and are now receiving their old pay, while volunteers are mustering in every part of the Continent. Gen. **Kenzler** is in Belgium, and the day before yesterday Commander **Filippani** proceeded to Brussels with dispatches for the Nuncio and the Archbishop of Malines, which are believed to relate to the expedition. An attempt will be made at the same time to effect a papal rising in Rome, and Monsignor **de Merode** is laboring zealously to prepare this mine. Every morning the Ex-Minister of Police reports to the Holy Father the accounts brought to him by his emissaries of the temper of the population, and no pains are spared to foster every germ of discontent. The Pontifical Ministry is reconstituted, and constantly assembles at the Vatican, where it discusses these proceedings, and keeps a watch on the situation. There is no doubt that the Italian Kingdom is in a very bad plight. After the rejection by the Italian Parliament of the clause in the Guarantee bill affirming the inviolability of the Pope's palaces, Visconti **Venosta** and **Porrenti** would have resigned, but on a consultation with their colleagues, they were deterred by the fear of public disorder. This intelligence has put the Vatican in high spirits, and all its partisans are gaining confidence.

The Great Fire in Savannah.

HERRING'S SAFES
NEVER FAIL.

W. M. DAVIDSON'S LETTER.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 25, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Gents: I had one of your *Herring's Patent Champion Safes* in the fire of Wednesday night, Feb. 22. It remained in the ruins thirty-six hours before it could be opened. My stock of goods (being a wholesale liquor merchant) made a very hot fire, thoroughly testing the quality of the safe. It contained some money, my books and papers, two gold watches, two silver goblets, and other valuables. All of them are preserved in fine order. The covers of the books are drawn by the steam. Your Champion Safe has done me excellent service. The fire was one of the hottest that ever took place in this city. Yours truly,

W. M. DAVIDSON.

BELL & HULL'S LETTER.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 24, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Gents: The large and destructive fire of Feb. 22 consumed the building occupied by us. We were using one of your *Herring's Patent Champion Safes*, made sixteen years ago. It contained Seven Hundred Dollars in money, our books and valuable papers. We were unable to get the safe open until eighteen hours after the fire. We found the contents in excellent condition; the only injury was the binding of the books, drawn by the steam. The amount of combustible materials of the building itself, added to the cotton and other goods stored in it, made as hot a fire as often occurs.

Respectfully yours, BELL & HULL.

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James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established, 1840.

DIED.

BOOTH.—Near Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 8, **Jeremiah Booth**, aged 67 years, formerly of New-York City.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Samuel Booth, No. 63 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CORTELYOU.—On Saturday, March 11, **Willie Carter**, eldest son of James H. and Julia W. Cortelyou, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Rutherford Park, on Monday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot upon arrival of 12 o'clock train, from foot of Chambers-st.

CURRIE.—Friday morning, March 10, 1871, after a short illness, **Gertrude Jewett**, only daughter of Charles P. and Gertrude J. Currie, aged 1 year and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her parents, No. 53 West 40th-st., on Monday afternoon, March 13, at 4 o'clock.

CURRY.—On Friday, March 10, Mrs. **Mary Curry**, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, George E. Gordon, No. 26 Jane-st.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday, March 9, **Eliza A. Norris**, wife of Vincent Chapman, in the 28th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 13, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 124 West 44th-st.

FOX.—Third month, (March,) 9th, at the Everett House, in this City, **Wm. W. Fox**, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at the residence of his grandmother, Charlotte L. Fox, at West Farms, N. Y., on First Day, (Sunday,) 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at Harlem Bridge and 3d-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KYLE.—On Thursday evening, 9th inst., **John Archibald Kyle**, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family and his father-in-law, Capt. James Rogers, deceased, also the members of the Old Guard, the Philharmonic Society, and the musical profession, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 112 East 40th-st., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 1½ P. M.

OLD GUARD.
Head-quarters, No. 907 Broadway, }
New-York, March 10, 1871. }

The members will assemble at armory of Seventy-first Regiment, No. 118 West 32d-st., on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, in full uniform, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, John Archibald Kyle. By order,

GEORGE W. McLEAN, Commandant.
W. G. Tompkins, Adjutant.

LEGGETT.—At Nassau, N. P., **Wm. F. Leggett**, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 445 East 57th-st., on Monday, March 13, at 11 A. M.

MILLIKEN.—On Thursday, 9th inst., **Kate J. Milliken**, aged 43 years, daughter of the late Robert Milliken.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, C. L. Van Zandt, No. 110 East 126th-st., Harlem, without further notice.

MARTIN.—On Saturday morning, March 11, 1871, at Montgomery, Ala., **Ellen A.**, only daughter of Peter and Adelia S. Martin.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSTRANDER.—On Thursday, 9th March, **Josephine S. Ostrander**, daughter of Theresa and the late S. C. Dunn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and intimate friends will meet at the house, No. 15 Ashland-place, at 10½.

☞ Newark and New-Brunswick papers please copy.

PELLETREAU.—Of pneumonia, on Friday, March 10, **Jane Jaralomen**, relict of the late Maltby Pelletreau, Sr., in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her daughter, No. 80 Grove-st., this Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

SPIES.—On Saturday, March 11, after a lingering illness, **James P. Spies**, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother, John R., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 33 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

TURNBULL.—At Jersey City, on Friday morning, March 10, **Adam W. Turnbull**, Sr., aged 82 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his sons, A. W., Jr., and Geo. W. Turnbull, also the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Society, of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 188 Grove-st., between Wayne and Mercer sts., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

WEST.—On Saturday, March 11, **Edward A. West**, son of the late Capt. Joseph West, of Boston, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at 11 A. M., on Monday, March 13, at the house of his son, Edward W. West, at Bergen Point, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Immense Reduction.—White French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $4 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Gilt band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored and gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $10 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—French China Mantel Vases, Jardinieres and Card-receivers, at half price.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, English goods, $4.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 the dozen.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, best plate, $20 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—All kinds of silver-plated Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c., &c.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—The remainder of our stock of Gas Fixtures at a great bargain.

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No. 631 Broadway.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Church of the Incarnation.—A meeting will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, March 12, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner 35th-st., in behalf of Kemper Hall, the memorial to our first Missionary Bishop. Bishop **Potter** will preside, and addresses will be made by the Bishop of Wisconsin, Rev. Drs. **Muhlenberg**, **Tyng**, **Haight**, and **Rylance** and **William M. Evarts**, Esq. The meeting will be opened at 7½ o'clock punctually.

Dedication Services.—The dedication services will be continued at Hunter's Point Baptist Church on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Good speakers will be present. Rev. Dr. **Pentecost**, of Brooklyn, will preach in the evening. Baptismal services in the evening, when the magnificent Baptistry will be dedicated. Sunday-school Concert in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Addresses, singing, &c. All welcome.

Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. **Geo. H. Hepworth** has been invited by the young people of his parish to deliver on successive Sunday evenings, a course of lectures to the young. He has consented to do so. Will begin next SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst. Subject—*How to Win and How to Fail.* Services commence in this church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Lexington-avenue M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. **Stratton**, will preach, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING, at 7½. Evening subject—*Saying and Doing.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 7th-av., corner of 39th-st.—Rev. Dr. **Seymour** will preach THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A special collection will be made for the "theological education fund" of the chapel.

Chapel of the Collegiate R. D. Church, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st.—Rev. **Wm. H. Clark**, Pastor. SABBATH services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Rev. Chas. F. Lee.—Fifth Universalist Church, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, March 12. Subject—*Is Christianity a Delusion?* Services, 10½ A. M. All seats free. Public cordially invited.

Rev. Isaac Wescott, D. D., will preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also every evening the following week at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

Rev. Richmond Fisk, D. D., will preach at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

St. Thomas' Chapel.—Sunday services—Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., 10½ A. M.; St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av., 7½ P. M., (in the Lenten Chapel;) Sunday-school, 51st-st., 2½ P. M., (Ward School.) Seats free.

Rev. Dr. Price, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

Rev. Merrill Richardson, Rev. **Alfred Taylor** and others will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M.

Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., rector of St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 10th-st., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Service with lecture FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

The Fourth Presbyterian CHURCH in 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. **John Thomson**, D. D., Pastor. Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham will preach a second sermon on *Morals and Faith*, in TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. Charles F. Lee, at Plimpton Building, Stuyvesant-st., corner of 9th-st., 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Prodigal Son.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

Church of the Strangers, Mercer-st., between Waverley and Clinton-place.—Dr. **Deems** preaches at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Rev. F. G. Clark, D. D., of Greenwich, Conn., will preach in Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., on SABBATH at 10½ and 3½. All are invited.

St. Thomas' Church.—B. W. Williams, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Merrill Richardson, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning—*Does God Purpose Sin?* All cordially invited.

Grace Chapel, East 14th-st., seats free, Rev. **John W. Kramer**, Pastor.—Service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Holy communion in the morning. Lecture in the evening, one of the course on "Heroes of the Church." Subject—*Cyprian.* Strangers invited.

Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Church, Rev. **Isaac Riley**, Pastor.—Divine services with reference to the tenth anniversary of the dedication of this church will be held SUNDAY, the 12th inst. The Pastor will preach the historical sermon at 10½ A. M.; Sabbath-school union services at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. **Stryker**, the former Pastor of this church, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All who have formerly been connected with this church are cordially invited to be present.

Bible Question.—Rev. Oscar Hugo preaches SUNDAY EVENING in Seventeenth-street (near 6th-av.) Baptist Church, Rev. R. **Cameron**, Pastor. In the MORNING, in East Brooklyn Wesley M. E. Church, (corner Tompkins and Willoughby avs.) Rev. J. W. **Barnhart**, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. **David Mitchell**. MORNING subject—*Our Words.* Mr. **Mitchell** will also lecture on THURSDAY, 16th March, at 8 o'clock, same place. Subject—*An Hour's Trip Into the Invisible World.* Admission free. Collection after lecture.

Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing. Subjects—morning—*The Victory that Overcometh the World;* evening—"*Fasting—True and False.*" The Sunday-school connected with this Church will give its thirty-third annual exhibition March 15 and 16, commencing promptly at 7½ o'clock.

The Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet with the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, in 16th-st., near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend. Addresses by Sunday-school workers, and annual election.

Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—On SUNDAY, 12th inst., being the second Sunday in the month, this Church will be open for Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted. Rev. Dr. **Osgood** will preach in the MORNING.

Willett-street M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. **Robert Ibbotson**, of Brooklyn, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, **John S. Haugh**. Sunday-schools at 9 and 2 o'clock; Communion at 3½ P. M.; Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

Seventh-street M. E. Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. **Backman**, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock by Rev. **John E. Cookman**. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Classes on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Revival services, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Floating Church of our Savior for Seamen.—Rev. Dr. **Heman Dyer** will preach in this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. This church lies at the foot of Pike-st., East River, two blocks above Catharine-st., and is the only floating church in the country.

Three Sermons will be preached in the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. W. W. **Andrews**, on the following subjects: March 12—*The Papacy and the Infidel Antichrist.* March 19—*The First Fruits and the Harvest.* March 26—*The Millennial Kingdom.*

Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY, March 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. **Wm. P. Estes**, of Brooklyn. Preaching SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, in the lecture-room, by Rev. Mr. **Denny**, the Indian missionary. To all the services of the Church the public are invited. Seats free.

Evangelical Lutheran CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st. between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. **Krotel**, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. Eighth sermon on the Commandments at 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

Allen-street M. E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. **Wm. McAllister**, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

St. Paul's Reformed Dutch CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. **Alexander R. Thompson**, D. D., Pastor.—Service on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. **John M. Macauley**.

Cooper Union Services.—Rev. W. N. **McVickar** will speak to the people next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st. All strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary are cordially invited.

Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held EVERY SUNDAY, in the chapel of the institution, at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.

W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. **Weed**, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Assyrians' Defeat.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

Central Baptist Church, West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. **Fred. Evans**, Pastor. Baptism at the close of the evening sermon. Preaching EVERY EVENING next week. The revival work still goes forward.

North Presbyterian Church, corner 31st-st and 9th-av.—Preaching next SABBATH at 10½ A. M., by Rev. **Howard Crosby**, D. D. In the EVENING, at 7½, first of course of sermons on Scripture characters, by the Pastor, Rev. **Thomas Street**. Subject—*Abraham.*

St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Rev. E. L. **James** will preach SUNDAY, March 12, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. P. **Hermance**, at 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

Five Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. **Shaffer**, Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will, D. V., preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on SUNDAY EVENING.

St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. **Gallaudet** will preach. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

Rev. W. T. Clarke will give a lecture on *Courtship and Marriage*, in Trinity Chapel, 128-st and 4th-av., Harlem, SUNDAY EVENING. Young people specially invited. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The Pastor of Mount Zion, Bishop **Snow**, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Connection and Harmony of the Visions of Daniel.* All friends of pure truth invited.

St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. **Harrower**, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

Church of the Holy Light, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. **McVickar** will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. **Henry C. Potter**, of Grace Church, in the EVENING.

Murray Hill Presbyterian CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. **George S. Chambers**.

Madison-avenue BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st. Rev. J. F. **Elder** Pastor. Preaching on next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concert at 3 P. M.

Service of Song in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. This service will be followed by a short address to young men by Rev. R. S. **MacArthur**. Seats free to all.

Rev. H. D. Northrop will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject, morning—*Spiritual Atmospheres.* Evening—*Lucifer.*

Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st. and 4th-av.—General reception of members and lady friends MONDAY EVENING, March 13, at 8 o'clock. Music, paintings, and exhibition in gymnasium.

The Bible and Skepticism.—At the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 12.—Dr. **Thompson** will preach on *The Unity of the Bible*, with some account of the Canon. Service at 7½. Seats free.

All are invited to the Sunday-school and children's meeting at the Laight-st. Baptist Mission, corner Varick-st., SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. Rev. **Mathew Hale Smith** will speak. Good singing and other interesting exercises.

Church of the Holy Apostles, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age*. Rev. J. T. **Lundy**, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. **Lewis**, assistant.

Rev. Dr. Osgood's second sermon to young persons. Subject—*Every one has a Mission.* St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove. Services commence 7½ o'clock, SUNDAY EVENING, March 12. Seats free.

Seventeenth-street M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. **Willis**, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

Rev. John Love, Jr., pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., corner Morton-st., will preach on SUNDAY, March 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. F. C. **Ewer**, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

THE NEW-YORK HORSE TRADE.

Where to Find Work Horses—Condition of the Business—Amount of the Trade—High Character of the Horse Merchants.

Why should we not openly state that in regard to most subjects we are of a singularly guileless and confiding disposition? But why (perhaps at an immature age) was Sir George Stephenson's book on *The Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse* placed in our hands? It is with regret that we mention it, that from that time until almost yesterday, our impressions of human nature, when in connection with horses, have been tinged with prejudices of a more than sombre hue. Once we read a clever French book about the Arab horse, where, with a good deal of solid information, were interwoven the poetic fancies of the Bedouin in regard to his steed. One maxim only we recollect. It was as follows: "Buy not a horse even of thine own brother, lest trouble should come from it." Were we to take this in its purer Oriental interpretation, as expressing the grief caused by the departure of the flower of the desert, the tears of the mother and of the little ones, over the foal which had shared the barley cake with them? We are forced to state we understand it in its most practical sense, that in a horse trade one Arab was sure to humbug his brother, even if he was on a swap with the son of his own mother, and that there being neither such thing as a Sahara warranty, nor an equine Cadi, fearful internecine strife was the inevitable consequence. A more thorough acquaintance with at least one large and most important portion of the New-York horse market, the selling of animals adapted to the wants of carters, draymen, and of omnibus and car companies, has done much to change our minds, and to rather reconcile us with perhaps that very much abused portion of human beings, the horse-trader.

"Suppose you come with us to the horse market in Twenty-fourth-street," said a friend of ours, the manager of a large quarrying company in the Eastern States; "I have a payment to make there, besides an order to give."

To the horse-street we went. Every house was a stable. Upstairs, down-stairs, and in my lady's chamber were horses. Every man had a cow-hide, and all the boys carried halters, while the air resounded with clucks, gee-ups, whoas, and chirrups.

"Now, you must not expect to see *Abdallahs, Bashaws, Trustees,* or *Messengers. Top-gallants, Lady Suffolks* or *Dexters* and such exotics are not to be found. But if you want a good, solid beast for work, you can get him. You can take your pick of 800 or so, and if you can't find what you want today, there will be a fresh lot to-morrow, just like baker's rolls, and you may be better suited. Of course I don't mean to say all the horse-people are equally correct, but providing you knew nothing at all about a horse, you might go into any place here almost, and would run hardly any risk of being taken in."

Just then my friend addressed a fine-looking man, with a long carriage whip in his hand, whose clothes were well powdered with hayseed, and in whose shirt-bosom there sparkled a very handsome diamond. From his manner you might have taken him for a heavy banker.

"I have come," said our quarry friend, "to pay you for the last lot of horses sent us."

"Trust they were satisfactory."

"Perfectly so."

"There was one I had some doubts about," said the master of the stables, "not that he was not perfectly sound and strong, only I was afraid what with being young and the Winter a hard one, he might not perhaps have exactly suited. Use him rather gently, though, for a month or so yet, and when Spring comes in, if you find him fail in the least sell him for our account, or course, if you can, adding the freight expenses, and I will send you something better."

We opened our ears in astonishment. What! Have we found in New-York a man who would sell a horse, be about receiving payment for him, and absolutely be willing to take him back again? This was carrying the courtesies of trade to a fastidious limit.

Said our friend, "You have filled our instructions exactly, and we can find no fault. I must confess I am not much given to flattery, especially in the line of business, believing that honesty is the best policy; but I must say, that for the last eight years, where most of our transactions have been carried on by letter, everything has been of the most satisfactory nature. The best proof is, that you will please send us, by the end of the week, fourteen more. You know precisely what we want, and I leave it entirely to your judgment. I suppose the price is the same?"

"Much obliged to you, Sir. Prices are perhaps a little stiffer, for just now, after the last month of heavy streets, the City demands take off most everything that is good. I think I have three, say four, now in the stable that will answer your purpose; the rest will be in a lot to arrive to-morrow or next day. Will you look at the three?"

"Have not the time."

"All right, Sir; expect the fourteen about this day week; good day, Sir; here is your receipt for the last purchase."

Fourteen more! Fourteen what? Were they talking horse? What? Those slippery creatures on four legs, subject to concealed splents, spavins and founders, whose navicular bones and hip-joints were always getting wrong—whose existences were long struggles with thrush, bots and glanders? Was this a regular bargain and sale about fourteen horses, to cost, on an average, $350 each, arranged and concluded as one would order so many cases of Spring prints or papers of pins? We thirsted for further information; every struggling doubt had vanished, and, with open mouth, we asked for fuller details of the business, which were kindly given us. "We have," said the horse-merchant, "mostly ten buyers purchasing for us all the year round; just now we have fifteen. They buy in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, and Kentucky. Michigan furnishes us a good many horses, but perhaps Pennsylvania gives us the choicest lots. You know our house deals only in draft and work horses. Of course on the street here you can buy all kinds of animals, but we all of us do most in plain stock. Occasionally we get a carriage-horse, but it is as much out of our line as a velocipede would be in the wheel-barrow trade. It is very difficult to get an accurate buyer, one who never makes a mistake. As they are intrusted with a good deal of money, honesty is a necessity, but the trouble is to be, what everybody most thinks himself to be, that is, a judge of a horse. As good a buyer as I have out now is a man who was ostler for me for quite a long time. As we buy all our horses outright, it takes no end of money; we do not sell on commission. You can readily cypher what it comes to. We will sell this year about 5,000 head ourselves. As a horse averages $175, maybe more than that, you will see it most eats up $1,000,000. Our buyers make handsome salaries. We pay them $125 a car-load for purchasing, and fifteen horses make a car-load. If they are smart they can send us from two to three car-loads a month. I should say some of our buyers make $3,000 a year clear. Of course I know all the grades of animals in the market and about their value; but our especial business is in draught and car and 'bus horses. Car companies are wanting stock all the time, and we could place even more than comes to hand, if we could find them. The wear and tear in them are very great. Some lines count on renewing forty per cent. of their stock every year—two years and a half being the average duration of use in a car-horse. It is not yet absolutely decided which kills up horses the fastest, stages or cars. Some people think the latter, because the routes are so very long. The demand for express horses, truck and cart animals, never ceases. They are better horses, and are worth from $200 to $500 each. Brewers' teams are fancy; some of their four-in-hands are worth $2,400, and over. Undersized animals we throw out of the business. We never buy anything that has the least fault, and we have to be very sharp indeed; the agricultural interest is a quite clever one, and is very fond of shoving doctored horses on us when they can. The only blemish we can accept is a one-eyed horse. Car companies will buy them. A one-eyed horse does not make much difference. It takes off from his price, however, as much as $10 to $15. We sell our car horses from $145 to $150 each—that is, in lots; by the single one we get about $10 to $15 more. People not in our line of trade are sometimes surprised, not as much on account of the large number of animals passing through our hands, but rather at the unlimited confidence placed in us."

"You are not in the fancy horse line?" we remarked, early impressions still somewhat holding their sway.

"No; though there are undoubtedly quite as correct people in that branch of business as in ours. It's a different kind of horse, subject to much more risk, and sellers and buyers are liable to make mistakes. I have seen a horse bought for $250 that in a week was sold dog cheap for $1,000, and you couldn't buy him now for $5,000. He had simply developed a rate of speed which had never been suspected. Our trade has nothing of this kind in it. We get orders every day for work horses, from all parts of the country, and I believe we mostly give satisfaction. Parties, I am pleased to say, dealing with us, and any of our neighbors, no more think of doubting as to the soundness nor age of a horse, than they would of the genuineness of a bank-bill I should want to pass. We have our price for our stock, and we stick to it. Trade this Spring has opened quite lively, and we will sell this week 200 horses."

"How many work horses do you think are wanted in New-York every year?"

"The exact destruction of animals cannot be estimated. This street alone must sell something like 10,000 horses itself, perhaps it takes 18 to 20,000 fresh horses every year to do the work New-York requires. In fancy stock, no one has ever, I believe, properly estimated it. Of course it is very large and very much subdivided; most everybody 'has a horse to sell.'"

One peculiarity of the business which we remarked was, that the leading houses were conducted by Israelites. On examining further into the matter, we found our Hebrew friends had command of the whole trade in work horses, and that for their probity and fair dealing they had gained the respect of all those having to do with horseflesh. We were aware that in France, Germany and Russia the horse traffic was mostly in their hands, but had been ignorant before this of their having made it a special occupation in this City.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend announces that from the muster and inspection rolls for 1870, it is evident that many of the National Guard organizations are below the minimum required by law. The commandants of the weak organizations are enjoined to fill up their commands, if they wish to avoid reduction, consolidation or disbandment. Attention is particularly called to the point that the minimum of a company is forty-six non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and that at least eight such companies, none having less than said minimum, are required to constitute a regiment.

The Seventh Regiment will assemble for battalion drill in fatigue dress, white belts, as follows: The right wing, (Companies H, A, D, G, and C,) on Friday, March 17, and on Wednesday, March 29; the left wing, (Companies I, B, F, K, and E,) on Thursday, March 23, and on Monday, April 3. Assembly at 8 o'clock. The resignation of Lieut. Joseph Doré has been accepted. Lieut. Charles F. Robbins has been elected First Lieutenant, and Sergt. Darius Ferry, Jr., Second Lieutenant Company C. Private Gordon Burchard has been expelled by Company A. The following non-commissioned officers have passed and received warrants: First Sergt. Francis W. Bacon; Sergts. Wm. Broadhurst, Jr., C. L. Cozzens, Henry S. Steele; Corps. Horace Bacon, Granville F. Dailey, Chas. R. Hone, George A. Jones, Frank A. Mackenzie, John Morrow, H. C. Nathan.

The officers and members of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, give a reception and hop at the armory in Broadway, near Thirty-sixth-street, on Thursday evening last, when a most enjoyable time was passed by them and their friends, Capt. Wm. H. Cox and his officers being unremitting in their attentions.

The Boston Light Guard are now completing their arrangements for celebrating the forthcoming twenty-fifth anniversary of the company.

A very instructive lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening, in Cincinnati, on military duty, by Prof. Emil Rothe, who claimed an active military training was essentially a republican institution as well as a civilizing agent.

The third and closing concert of the season was given last evening by the Seventh Regiment Band, at the armory of the command, over Tompkins Market. The occasion drew together nearly all the friends of the Seventh, and the various rooms were well filled during the evening. Grafulla, of course, provided a most charming programme of music, which was much enjoyed by those present.

The Boston Artillery, Ancient and Honorable, celebrated their anniversary, a few evenings since, by an elegant supper, in Tuft's Hall, in Washington-street, Boston At the supper Capt. T. H. Evans was chosen President; Lieut. E. Adams, Vice-President; Lieut. J. W. Allen, Treasurer and Secretary; and Capt. W. H. Russ, Capt. J. B. Whorf, Capt. David Whiston, Lieut. George Emerson and Corp. H. C. Whitcomb were made an Executive Committee. The entertainment proved a very agreeable one, and lasted from 8 to 11 o'clock, the old rule of requiring a word from every one being carried out successfully and satisfactorily.

The officers and comrades of Sumner Post G. A. R., will give a calico sociable at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, the 30th inst., when they propose to have a nice time. Frank M. Clark is the chairman of the Committee, and cannot fail in his endeavors, being aided by Messrs. Charles S. Cregier and Ed. Brown.

Considerable trouble has been experienced in Boston militia circles by the protest of several commanding officers in the First Brigade relative to the arrangements for the brigade ball, and an "unauthorized use of their names" in the preliminary announcements. The line officers of the brigade are determined to have a ball, and as it is entirely outside of the military discipline, we presume they will succeed in their purpose.

The grand promenade concert of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, will take place Wednesday evening next, at their armory, corner of Fourth and North Second streets, Brooklyn. This is the ninth season of these fashionable concerts, and they are always highly successful. The cards issued by the Committee this year are exceedingly neat as well as handsome.

A card has recently been issued by two colored gentlemen of this City, announcing the organization of a colored military company, to be known as the "Skidmore Guard." The command already numbers over one hundred members, who are all honest, industrious and sober colored citizens. Many of them are veterans who have proved their patriotism and devotion to the principles of freedom on the battle-field. The Skidmore Guard numbers among its members veterans of the Twentieth New-York and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiments, which won bloody laurels on many a well-fought field. The company meets every Thursday evening at Washington Hall, No. 1,370 Broadway, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. The Skidmore Guard is viewed as the nucleus of a more extensive colored military organization, which will not be formed merely with the idea of making an ostentatious display of gorgeous uniforms in the public thoroughfares, but for thorough instruction in military science and discipline, and with the intention of affording the authorities all proper aid in time of emergency. This movement ought to be a successful one, and we trust Capt. Charles F. Leslie will persevere in his undertaking.

Col. James Fisk, Jr., Surgeon Pollard, Capt. Fuller and others, of the Ninth Regiment of New-York, were in Boston, a few days ago, to complete the arrangements for the proposed visit of that famous command, next Summer, to the "Hub." According to the programme suggested, the "Erie Guard" will leave New-York on the evening of June 16, in a special boat of the Narraganset Steam-ship Company, and reach Boston on the following morning. The full band of the regiment (100 pieces) will accompany it. Dress-parades, a levee and concert at Music Hall, participation in the celebration at Charlestown on the 17th, and a review on the Common are also proposed.

The appointment of Col. Frederick W. Hadfield, of New-York City, as Military Secretary to Gov. Hoffman, is announced.

Col. W. B. Allen, and the officers and members of the Fifty-fifth Regiment propose to give a grand full-dress reception to-morrow evening at Irving Hall. The boys of the "Garde de Lafayette" always have a good concert and a pleasant programme of dances, and we look for a fashionable and brilliant assemblage to-morrow evening.

Maryland militia circles are intensely agitated by the contest for the position of Adjutant-General. A few days ago Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. McBlair filed a petition in the Superior Court of Baltimore City against Gen. George H. Bier. The petition alleges that McBlair was duly appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy in the office of Adjutant-General, occasioned by the resignation of George H. Bier. That Gov. Bowie directed Bier, as former Adjutant-General, to deliver to his successor the books, papers and property of the State. That although Bier was notified of the appointment of McBlair he has refused to obey, and still retains sundry books and papers. The answer of Gen. Bier to the petition was filed on Saturday. The respondent denies that McBlair has been appointed Adjutant-General, denies that Bier has resigned, and avers that he continues to be Adjutant-General of the State, any act or pretense of the said Governor or relator to the contrary notwithstanding. How the matter will end is unknown.

The following gentlemen have been commissioned as officers in the First Division during February:

First Brigade—Capt. Alfred P. Vredenburg, Quartermaster, vice Agnew, resigned. First Cavalry—William D. Bruns, Adjutant, vice Timerman, promoted; Henry Cordes, Veterinary Surgeon, original vacancy; Henry M. Collyer, Captain, vice Keeler, supernumerary; Adolph Herrman, Captain, vice G. Kuntz, resigned. Battery G—James B. Cone, First Lieutenant, original vacancy. Ninth Infantry—Robert B. Gable, Captain, vice Cadwell, resigned; Edward S. Bowlend, First Lieutenant, vice Therriott, resigned; Frederick F. Valentine, Second Lieutenant, vice Bowlend, promoted; Benjamin W. Blanchard, Assistant Commissary, vice Braine, retired. Eleventh Infantry—Adolph E. Georgi, Quartermaster, vice Georgi, resigned; Robert E. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, vice Schaeffer, resigned. Twelfth Infantry—Charles Heizman, First Lieutenant, vice Soulleyet, resigned; John E. Walker, First Lieutenant, vice Jones, promoted. Sixty-ninth Infantry—John Stacom, Quartermaster, vice Strain, resigned; Martin McDonnell, Captain, vice O'Brien, resigned; Wm. G. McElroy, First Lieutenant, vice Harley, promoted. Seventy-first Infantry—De Witt C. Arnold, Assistant Commissary, original vacancy. Eighty-fourth Infantry—James Hunter, Captain, vice Mitchell, resigned; Wm. Henderson, Second Lieutenant, vice Carson, declined.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS TORNADO.

Particulars of the Extraordinary Wind Blast on Wednesday—Trains Whirled from Railroad Tracks, Trees Torn Up, Houses Leveled, and Many Persons Killed and Injured—Great Force of the Wind and Curious Freaks of the Tempest.

St. Louis papers come to us filled with accounts of the devastations caused by the extraordinary tornado in East St. Louis on Wednesday. We quote from the *Republican* and the *Democrat* the following interesting details:

THE OUTBURST OF THE TORNADO.

A few minutes past 3 o'clock the awful visitation opened its fury without a moment's warning, blowing from the south-west, coming up the river in a diagonal line, inclining eastward in its advance—a terrible whirling force, compacted in a path of about 600 or 800 feet wide, and rushing onwards with a roar like an angry sea, and the velocity of a bird's flight. At another time perhaps it will be possible to collect particulars of the coming of the tempest, but yesterday hardly a witness could be found who could give a coherent statement. They all seemed to think that it smote the earth as with a sudden blow, and they knew not that it was coming until it was upon them. They did not see it coming, but only felt its awful seizure. The tornado seems to have barely touched our southern limits, but to have kept east of the city, and no very alarming damage was done until it struck East St. Louis. Here it manifested its dreadful power, within a space of three minutes, in a manner never before equaled in this part of the country, and almost indescribable. Let the reader imagine an irresistible air-torrent rushing against the frail, artificial structures of man, situated on an exposed river bank. In a moment the air is filled with splinters, dust and fragments of all kinds. Houses, sheds and other structures disappear as if levelled by the blow of a Titan, or fly to pieces and are borne along in the stream of the storm. The East St. Louis elevator was the first edifice struck on the Illinois shore, a strong frame building. The roof was torn to ribbons, and a large portion of it, like a black meteor, shot northward and fell far away in the river. Then came the destruction of other houses; some were unroofed, and some were rent to pieces, walls and all, and the unhappy inmates buried in the ruins. The stately steamer *Mollie Able*, lying at the East St. Louis Wharf, had her texas torn off and hurled in the river. The bridge-tug *Hewitt* had her wheel-house disposed of in the same way, and became a wreck. The whole forest of frame work over the east abutment pier of the bridge, was twisted up like a bunch of reeds in the fingers of the storm, and crashed down in a pile of chaotic ruin. Railway cars and engines were dashed down on their sides or whirled off the tracks as if they were paper boxes. Whole trees were either struck to the earth, as if the trunks had been severed by a cannon shot, or lifted bodily and carried yards away from where they a moment before stood. Put all these destructions together, and a hundred others; fill the air with a maze of whirling objects, and imagine a sky as black as ink, seamed every moment with tongues of lightning and reverberating with thunder crashes, while there is a steady roar of a great rushing on earth, and some idea may be gained of the outburst of the tornado on East St. Louis. It was an awful scene—one never to be forgotten. The very suddenness was terrible. So swift, so sudden, so short was the storm, that it seemed like the passage of some huge invisible missile, dragging ruin in its train. The tornado did not last more than three minutes. Its speed is estimated at between sixty and seventy miles an hour.

A THIRTY-TON ENGINE LIFTED BODILY.

The most powerful effects of the tornado were probably manifested near the depot of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway. All the bystanders, including many influential visitors from this side of the river, declared that nothing short of ocular demonstration would have convinced them that any known force of wind would have accomplished the herculean feats that had been effected. Principal among these we may mention that a thirty ton engine was lifted bodily from the track and hurled down a contiguous embankment. The engine was not merely tumbled over, and, as it were, rolled toward the edge of the embankment, but we advisedly use the word "lifted" into the air and flung down the slope without touching the space which intervened between the rails on which the engine stood and the precipice. Seeing is believing. There are the rails on which the machine stood; there is the earth beside those rails without a scratch; and there is the engine in the ravine below—wheels upturned. We are thus particular in this part of our narrative because the feat accomplished by old Boreas appears almost incredible; but our reporter witnessed what is described. Close to where the engine and car had stopped there were several cars, including a Pullman palace car, on a side track. These were likewise lifted by the wind and hurled down the embankment into a little lake, and about thirty yards from the engine. The beautiful and costly palace-car appeared to be a wreck; it was lying, wheelless, upside down, at the bottom of the embankment. Another evidence of the force of the wind was manifested in the flight which one of the ponderous cars had taken. The ravine or gully at the foot of the embankment is probably fifty feet wide, and the car last alluded to was lifted across all that space, and lodged on the slope of the opposite embankment. In the car (No. 10) were two men, both of whom were injured, but neither it was believed very seriously. Their escape from instant death appeared miraculous, considering the flight which the car took and the fact that it was smashed to pieces. The embankment was covered with splinters and broken pieces of car on all sides. Beside the passenger-cars mentioned, some freight-cars were blown over the embankment and totally wrecked. Very little damage was done to the depot buildings, as they were tolerably well protected by other edifices. The whole scene near the depot is one of great desolation. The destruction of property was immense, but at this writing we will not undertake to compute the figures.

HAVOC AT THE BRIDGE.

On the bridge-works the most terrific havoc was made. The east river pier still stands, but the ponderous framework that surrounded it is a mass of ruins, and nearly half of the immense timbers are now floating down the river. The derrick-boat, with its massive hoisting apparatus, was torn to atoms, while perpendicular timbers fully a foot in diameter were snapped off like reeds. The air-boat was lying behind the solid masonry, and, thus protected, it escaped injury. The spectacle presented at the east shore pier was more terrible than the other. About 100 men were at work on the masonry and the boats surrounding, and many of them were killed or wounded. Up to 6 o'clock last evening the body of but one man had been taken from the wreck of timbers and machinery, but it is probable that four or five more will be found. The frame work for the hoisting of the huge rocks from the masonry formed a complicated network of colossal beams that supported heavy iron pulleys, large wire cables and ponderous iron shafts. This, together with the derrick and engine boats, the superintendent's office, and, indeed, almost all the buildings and apparatus, are an immense heap of ruins. There were eight "purchases" for raising rocks manned by two men each, and not more than five minutes before the tornado burst upon them, eight of the men stopped work and leaving their places, prepared to cross the river to their homes. This, doubtless, saved their lives, as none of them were injured. Of the other eight, however, several are missing, and it is reported that some were hurled into the turbid waters of the river, while others were buried beneath the wreck.

LOSSES TO RAILROADS.

The passenger depot, two freight depots, the round-house and water-tank of the Chicago Railway Company were blown down. The round-house took fire, and all the woodwork burned after it had fallen. Isaac Evans, an engineer, was killed in the building. One engine was in the house at the time, and she, too, is a total wreck. Seven freight-cars were thrown from the track and all out-buildings destroyed. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad suffered severely. Three freight-houses, the passenger-car house, water-tank, Adams Express office, were blown down, and twenty-two cars were blown from the track. A number of small tenement-houses owned by the Company, lying north of the depot grounds, were also blown down. The round-house, Wabash Railway Company, was blown down, and two engines were buried in the ruins; three passenger-coaches and one Pullman palace-car, and also an engine, were blown from the track into the slough; seventeen box-cars were blown from the track; all the out-buildings of the Company were destroyed.

THE KILLED.

First of all was Mr. John Bodkin O'Neil, purchasing agent of the South-eastern Railway. Mr. O'Neil was, at the time of the catastrophe, standing in front of the South-eastern passenger depot. He was struck by a flying piece of timber in the head and instantly killed. Mr. O'Neil was an estimable young man, and leaves many friends to mourn his sad fate.

John Vogel, foreman of S. Mayo's lumber-yard, was killed by the office in which he was writing at the time being blown completely down, terribly crushing his head.

Daniel Collins was in the house of Mr. Patrick Conway, which was blown down. His head was terribly cut, and he also received internal injuries. He died five hours after the accident.

Timothy Drumm, an employe of the Chicago Transfer Company, was immediately killed by the harness-shop of the Company, in which he was at the time, being blown down and crushing him by the falling *débris*.

Probably the most horrible death which occurred was that of Isaac Evans, an engineer on the Chicago Railroad. The time the Chicago Railroad round-house was blown entirely down, Mr. Evans was asleep in one of the rooms of the upper story of the building. As the building was carried to the ground Mr. Evans was carried with it, and then his body burned to a crisp by the fire which immediately ensued. His body was recovered about 6 P. M., with nothing but the trunk remaining.

A driver in the employ of Timmerman & Co., of this city, lumber merchants, was immediately killed by being crushed beneath the falling mass of one of the Chicago freight depots.

John Eisley, a brakeman on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, was on a car which was blown from the track into the slough, and immediately killed. Up to a late hour his body had not been recovered.

James Halpin, an employe at the bridge, was killed at the east pier.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded, some of them, were in a terrible condition, and doubtless before this report reaches the public, some of them, too, will be numbered among the dead. Mr. H. C. Creuling, General Superintendent of the Wiggins Ferry Company, at the time of the accident was on the ferry boat *Mulliken*. He had with him in his carriage a young lad, named Hawkins. The smoke-stack of the boat was blown down, and fell immediately across Mr. Creuling's carriage. Mr. Creuling received a painful wound on the head, besides having his right shoulder seriously fractured. The escape of Mr. Creuling is really miraculous, as had he been one foot from the position he was in he would have been among the dead. The lad who was riding with him escaped unhurt. Mr. George Schone, master mechanic of the Chicago Railway, was in the shops of the Chicago Railway when the buildings blew down. He received a terrible cut on the head, and had one of his legs painfully crushed. Mrs. Margaret Conway had both of her legs broken. Michael Conway was seriously cut on the head. Maggie and Willie Conway were both fearfully cut in the head and body. They were all in their house when the building was blown to the ground. Louis Parron, employed by the Chicago Transfer Company, had his head terribly cut by the harness-shop of the Company, which he was in at the time, being blown down. Marcus Miller was in a passenger-car of the South-eastern Railway, which was blown from the track, and had his head terribly cut. Mr. Schufakegel, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., was in one of the cars, and received a terrible cut in the head. Mr. L. Marks, of Nashville, Ill., was also in one of the South-eastern cars, and had his head shockingly cut. Charles Parry and Thomas Hamilton, employes of Chicago Transfer Company, were both seriously injured by flying timbers. Peter Flynn, a resident of East St. Louis, had one of his legs broken by a falling piece of timber in the South-eastern freight depot. Frank Dunnegan and wife were seriously injured by the house in which they were living falling upon them. They were carried to the Sherman House, and received every attention by the humane proprietor. George Belknap, an employe of the Chicago Railway Company, had his leg slightly cut by falling timbers. Milton McFarland, an employe of the Chicago Transfer Company, was terribly cut in the head by a flying piece of timber. Aaron Stannus, agent of the Adams Express Company, was badly cut in the head, by the office of the Company (in which he was at the time) being blown down. Geo. Hassett, a brakeman on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, had one of his hands seriously cut by a piece of timber. Geo. Crump was also injured in the same way. Harney Stackman, yard master at the Wabash Road, was terribly cut in the head by some flying object. Timothy Donohue, chief car repairer of the Wabash Railway, had his head terribly cut by fragments of timbers. Wm. Dennett, fireman on the engine of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, which was blown from the track into the slough, had his shoulder dislocated. Wm. Hill, blacksmith, in the employ of the Wabash Railway Company, was in the shop at the time the building was blown down; his head was badly cut by falling bricks, and in all probability he will not recover. Peter Philihon, conductor of one of Pullman's palace sleeping cars, which was blown from the track of the Wabash Road, was in the car at the time, and was seriously injured. Mrs. Sarah Smith and one of her children, Hugh Smith, were seriously injured by their house being blown down. Lucy Glasgow and Barbara Sincraft were seriously injured; the latter will probably die. Mrs. Margaret Richardson and a child were seriously injured by their house blowing down. The probability is the child will die. Bridget Nolan, a child five years of age, was seriously injured, and probably will die. Her mother, Margaret Nolan, was also terribly cut in the head. Mrs. Ellen Dalton's house was completely demolished, and Mrs. Dalton seriously injured. Mr. A. H. Barnes, of Jersey County, Ill., had an arm broken by flying timbers at the Chicago depot. Timothy Howard, employe of the Chicago Railway Company; head terribly cut by flying timbers. Wm. Petty, road-master of the South-eastern Railway Company, had his head cut by being blown from the platform in front of the passenger depot. John Papin was in a passenger-car of the South-eastern Railway, which was blown from the track, and had his head seriously cut. Mr. Papin, with one or two others, crawled out of one of the car windows. Mr. W. F. Keicher had his head cut by being struck with a piece of wood which was flying through the air. Mrs. Eliza Powell was terribly cut in the head, the house in which she was living being blown down. An infant of Mr. Frank Shields was blown from a second-story window to the ground, and seriously injured. The probabilities are that the child will die. John McGerrihan was run over by a run-away team, and his head badly cut. Wm. Stark, pilot of the ferry-boat *Edwardsville*, was seriously injured by the pilot-house of the boat being blown away. Larry McGlynn was seriously cut in the head, as his house was blown down while he was within. John Moran, brakeman on the South-eastern Railway, was terribly cut in the head by flying timbers. A child named Mary Brown was dangerously injured; the house in which the child lived was blown level with the ground. An omnibus driver in the employ of the St. Louis Transfer Company was blown from the omnibus which he was driving, and had one of his legs broken.

DISTRESSING SCENES.

As the news spread of the tornado across the river, the attention of people at first was concentrated on the bridge works. It was reported that a most terrible accident had occurred, and the wildest rumors prevailed as to loss of life. Soon the wives and other relatives and the friends of the men employed at the works heard the news, and alarm spread quickly from heart to heart. Many a pallid and trembling woman might be seen hurrying to the landing of the bridge tugs, or standing there looking wildly toward the mass of ruin at the east abutment, or eagerly questioning if such a man, naming some dear one employed in the works was hurt or killed. The suffering among the unfortunate families in East St. Louis is really pitiable. About thirty families were rendered homeless, and many poor people had their little all buried in the ruins of their once happy homes. The good people of East St. Louis did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded and homeless. The ferry-boats, up to a late hour, were thronged with people from this side of the river, all anxious to learn the fate of their friends. Some action on the part of the citizens on this side of the river looking toward assistance to the sufferers will doubtless be looked for, and we hope not in vain. Even at dark anxious women were to be seen waiting for the arrival of the boats to have their anxieties allayed. The officers and employes of the Bridge Company acted with commendable kindness and promptitude, both in succoring the wounded, and in answering the inquiries respecting the victims of the accident.

A Strange Homicide—Violent Death from Scalds—Bannon Held for Trial.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Martin Powers, the child who was recently scalded to death, at No. 223 East Forty-first-street, by a pot of hot tea, thrown by Frank Bannon.

Anastatia Powers, the mother of the child, testified that Mrs. Mary Ann Ruby, alias Feery, was in her room on the 4th inst., and Bannon came to see her. The deceased was undressed by his sister, when Mrs. Ruby called him and took him in her lap. While she was singing to the child, the prisoner told her she was a tantalizing b——, and she replied, "Go and follow your sisters." Bannon then seized a pot of hot tea that stood on the stove. The tea spilled over the face and abdomen of the deceased. The witness thought that Bannon threw the pot out of his hand at Mrs. Ruby and the deceased.

Mary A. Ruby, of No. 219 East Thirty-eighth-street, testified that she and the prisoner had a quarrel on Saturday night, and he followed her into Mrs. Powers' apartment, and no doubt thought she was teasing him by singing to the child. When he seized the tea-pot Mrs. Powers tried to prevent his throwing it, when the pot fell out of Bannon's hands and scalded the deceased. This witness was very turbulent, and was sharply reprimanded by the Coroner.

Robert Powers, the father of the child, testified that when Bannon grasped the tea-pot he endeavored to throw it, but was caught by the witness; when the teapot fell into Mrs. Ruby's lap; witness was sure that it was not an accident; Powers admitted that he had been drinking.

James Smith, of No. 231 East Forty-fifth-street, testified that Bannon had deliberately pitched the tea-pot at Mrs. Ruby.

The Jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, and the Coroner decided to hold him to bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Statistics for the Week.

Fifteen hundred and sixteen persons were arrested by the Police last week.

The vital statistics for the past week show 57 still-births, 441 births, 104 marriages and 524 deaths, the latter being an increase of 10 over the mortality of the previous week. This increase was not due to small-pox, as, although there were 50 cases of that disease against 41 for the previous week, there were only 12 deaths against 20 in the prior week. Connected with the mortality of the week is the remarkable fact that there were 8 deaths from old age, the combined ages of the deceased being 652 years.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports twenty-three fires for the week ending at noon yesterday, with a loss of $106,580, and an insurance of $227,100. Two of these fires were incendiary, three caused by the use of kerosene, five by defective flues, four by over-heated stoves, and the others originated from accidental causes.

There were twelve males and 695 females furnished with work through the Free Labor Bureau during last week.

PUSHING A CORONER.

Strange Phase in the Schmidt Shooting Case—A Party of German Citizens Wait upon Coroner Schirmer With A Purpose.

The violent death of Israel Schmidt, a respectable young German, which occurred a few days ago, at No. 845 First-avenue, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, sustained at the hands of one of a gang of ruffians, has created intense excitement among the German citizens of the Nineteenth Ward. They have held meetings on the subject, and decided to take extraordinary action in connection with the case, in hopes of having a full and careful investigation in the case. It appears that Coroner Schirmer has assumed charge of the case, although it really belonged to Coroner Keenan, and the fact has elicited severe comment. Yesterday morning a committee of four gentlemen, giving their names as Cohen, Ungerer, Leonhard and Schunszler, called on Deputy Coroner Cushman, at the office of the Board, and informed him that they had been deputized by the German citizens of the Nineteenth Ward to request Dr. Schirmer to conduct the investigation touching the death of Mr. Schmidt in a fair and impartial manner. Dr. Cushman replied in the absence of Dr. Schirmer, that he saw no reason for such action, and advised them not to annoy the Coroner with their singular petition, and he (Cushman,) was sure that the case of Mr. Schmidt would receive proper treatment.

The Committee then departed, leaving Coroners Keenan and Young much incensed at the extraordinary proceeding, as they considered it a gross imputation upon the integrity of the Board of Coroners.

The fact that such a remarkable request should be presented to so important an official as one of the Coroners of the County, is strikingly significant.

It was stated, yesterday afternoon, that Coroner Schirmer was desirous of having his hands strengthened in this case of homicide by an expression of opinion from the residents of the Nineteenth Ward, though why he should shrink from the fearless discharge of his duty does not clearly appear.

The Common Council Meetings Renewed.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair. A remonstrance was received against laying wooden pavement in Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. A communication was received from the Police Commissioners, stating that the Board have selected two lots of ground in Forty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue, for the erection of the Thirty-fourth Precinct Station-house, and asking that the ground be purchased by the City for the use of the Police Department. The communication was referred.

Statements were received from the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies, showing that during 1870 the Sixth-avenue Company's receipts have been $695,554 26, and the Eighth-avenue Company, $783,557 76.

An invitation to review the procession on St. Patrick's Day was read and accepted.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Thos. Conner, who represented the Tenth Aldermanic District in the Common Council during the years 1868 and 1869 were adopted, and the Board resolved to attend the funeral, which takes place today. The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen also met, but did nothing beyond concurring in the resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Alderman Conner.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 11.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111
28,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111
24,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, o.	64⅛
23,00	do.	64⅛
5,000	Va. St. 6s, old	67
20,000	Va. 6s, Reg., o.	53
30,000	S. C. State 6s, n., Jan. & July	68
14,000	do.	68⅜
35,500	do.	69
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	91⅛
4,000	do.	91⅛
3,000	La. St. 6s, new	63
10,000	La. 8s, Lev. bds.	88
1,000	Ark. 7s, Iss to L. R. & Ft. S. R.	59
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., Reg.	107¾
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	93
6,000	Cen. P. Gold bds.	95⅛
10,000	do.	95⅛
2,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	83⅛
8,000	do.	83⅜
2,000	do.	83⅛
11,000	do.	83⅛
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. bs.	73⅛
13,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	67¾
3,000	Hud. R. S. F. bds.	102⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	99⅛
14,000	N. J. Cen., n. bds.	100¾
1,000	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	87¾
9,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102⅛
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89⅛
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
5,000	Mil. & St. P., 1st Iowa div.	87⅛
1,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	85⅛
2,000	Chic., B. & Q. 8s	110⅛
2,000	Mor. & Es. C. bs.	90
12	Ninth Nat. Bank	111
100	Md. Coal Co.	38
100	do...bet. call	38
200	Canton Coal Co.	77
100	Cons. Coal of Md.	34
500	do.	33⅛
50	Cum. Coal & Iron	35⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	14⅛
15	Quicksilver Pf.	20
100	Mariposa Pf.	10⅜
100	do.	10⅜
200	do...bet. call	10⅜
100	Boston Water P.	32
700	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	43
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	43
89	do...bet. call	42¾
100	Wells-F. Ex. S'p. b. c.	2
100	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	47¾
200	U. States Ex.	49
10,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	94⅛
100	do.	94
100	Erie R.	21⅛
200	do.	21
70	do...bet. call	20⅛
200	Reading R.	102⅛
65	Mich. Cen. R.	118
300	L. S. & M. S. R.	98⅛
50	do.	98⅜
100	Union Pac. R.	26⅛
200	do.	26⅛
100	do. s30	26⅛
200	do.	26⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts R.	115⅛
100	do.	116
200	do.	116⅛
100	do. b3	116⅛
400	Chic. & N. W. R.	80⅛
100	do. b30	80⅛
45	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	93⅛
65	C., C. & I. C. R.	21
100	do.	84⅛
500	Chic. & R. I. R.	112¾
200	do.	112⅛
100	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	55
400	do.	55⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. R.	46⅛
100	do.	46⅛
2000	do.	47
100	do.	47⅛
2800	do. s3	47
200	do.	46⅛
500	do. b3	47⅛
250	Morris & Es. R.	89⅛
50	Chic. & Alt. R. b. c.	113⅛
100	do.	113⅛
100	C., C. & I. Cen. R.	21⅛
100	do...bet. call	21⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅝
1,500	do.	112⅛
600	U. S. 5-20 C, 1867, sm.	110¾
43,000	do.	111
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 cou.	c.109
5,000	do.	108⅞
31,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅛
2,500	Va. 6s, new	67
5,000	N. C. 6s, old bs.	47⅛
10,000	N. C. 6s, new	26
5,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	68⅛
15,000	do.	68⅛
10,000	do.	68¾
5,000	Mo. 6s	91⅛
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	95⅛
2,000	do.	95⅛
40	Cum. Cl. & Iron	35
55	West. U. Tel.	56⅛
300	do.	56⅛
100	Quicksilver Min.	14⅛
100	do.	14⅛
200	Pac. M. S. S. b3	43
300	do.	42⅛
100	Quick. Pf...bet. call	21
400	Con. Coal of Md.	33
100	do. bet. call	33
100	Mar. Pf.	10⅜
400	do.	10⅛
100	do.	10½
100	Can. Co...bet. call	77
200	U. S. Ex.	48
100	U. S. Ex.	48
40,000	N. Y. C. & H. Cts.	93⅛
100	do.	93⅛
500	Erie Railway	21
100	do.	20⅛
200	Harlem R.	129⅛
100	do.	130
200	Cleve. & Pitts R.	115⅛
1,200	do.	115⅛
67	do.	115⅛
295	Lake S. & M. So. R.	98⅛
100	do. b3	98⅛
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	93
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	112
200	Mil. & St. Paul	55
200	U. Pac...bet. call	25
100	Tol., W. & W.	54¾
100	C., C., C. & I. R.	84⅛
100	Alton & T. H.	30
100	Chi. & Alton	113⅛
300	Ohio & Miss. R.	47
100	H. & St. Jos.	92⅛
200	Col. C. & I. C.	21
200	Del., L. & W. R. bet. call	106¾

Saturday, March 11—P. M.

The Bank Return shows another large addition to Loans and Discounts. The impression is that some of the large Banks are discounting quite freely the Southern and Western Bills on New-York received from their Country Bank Correspondents. The amount of local paper offering for discount at Bank is not large. The Brokers are borrowing on stock collateral, on call, at cheap rates of interest. The Loan and Discount line is $6,721,508 higher than last Monday. The General Deposit line is up $4,865,010, chiefly the proceeds of the new Loans and Discounts. The Greenback average is down $973,884. The Gold average is down $563,031.

The Treasury Office received during the week $3,467,942 for Customs Duties; paid out $532,687 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The Customs have been running at the rate of nearly $600,000 per day. The amount of Foreign Goods marketed during the week, or upon which the Customs have been paid, is about $8,000,000. The Import trade is running ahead of last Spring, and the same remark applies to the Domestic Commission Goods business. The Country demand for the favorite marks of white Cotton Goods is very large.

Money, at the close of the week, is in fair supply at 5 ₰ cent. per annum on Call Loan, and 6@7 ₰ cent. per annum for Discounts at Bank. Saturday is a dull day for Foreign Exchange, and the rate on 60 days London is a fraction easier than earlier in the week. The Gold sales were especially dull at 111½ ₰ cent., and there is little or no spirit in the Gold Room to speculate for a rise.

The interest of the Stock Exchange was concentrated, for the day, on the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares. The business in the Public Funds was unusually light, and prices, at the close, a small fraction off from the last quotations of Friday. The 5-20s of 1867, 111 ₰ cent. In the Southern State Bonds a further advance was made on South Carolinas. The Railway Bonds were steady in prices, but not generally active. The Union Pacifics were in demand at the recent decline to 83@83½ ₰ cent. The special "excitement" in the railway market was on Ohio and Mississippi, which ran up to 48 ₰ cent., the highest figure for three or four years back; and among the miscellaneous speculators Western Telegraph was again the favorite. A fair business was done in the Maryland Coal Stocks at Friday's sudden advance. The stock of the Union Pacific Road was knocked about with much freedom, selling at 26¼, than at 24½@24, and soon up to 25@25½ ₰ cent. The bearish offers to sell were very large, and much use was successfully made of rumors from Washington that the question of Interest on the Government subsidy is to be reopened at the Treasury, contrary to the prevailing belief that the Forty First Congress had settled the matter, for the present at least, in one of the Appropriation bills.

We repeat, from our edition of Saturday, the following announcement in regard to the Scrip to be issued for the new 5 ₰ cent. Loan. A number of the New-York Banking Agents for the Loan have already expressed their readiness to issue their own Scrip Certificates to their dealers in exchange for 5-20s, and to advance the Gold Interest upon the latter to the 1st of May, or if preferred they will forward the 5-20s, free of risk, to the Department and return the Scrip Certificate of the Treasury.

NEW LOAN—THE SCRIP NOW READY.

From the New-York Times, March 11.

The Treasury has resolved upon the immediate issue of scrip certificates to represent the new five per cent. stock, registered or coupon, to be delivered to the holder or holders of the scrip on the first of May, from which date the interest will run. The 5-20s, which may at once be surrendered, will be taken, with the allowance of the full six per cent. in gold to the first of May, in exchange for the scrip of the new loan; the latter becoming in all respects the negotiable representative of the new stock. These particulars we gather from the telegraphic information in the afternoon, which are since officially confirmed.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867Æ	111½	111
American Gold	111½	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅜	98½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94½	93½
Reading Railroad	102½	102
Chicago and Rock Island	112½	112
North-west Common	80½	80½
North-west Preferred	93½	93
Pacific Mail	43½	43½
St. Paul Preferred	77⅜	76½
St. Paul Common	55⅜	54½
Lake Shore	98½	98½
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜	48
Toledo and Wabash	55½	54½
Western Telegraph	55⅜	56½
Erie	21½	21
St. Joseph Common	93	92
Union Pacific	27½	25½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	111
6 ₰ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	111⅜
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 registered	108⅜
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coupon	109
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s, currency	114
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64⅛	Alabama 5s	58
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	64⅛	Alabama 8s	100
Virginia 6s, old	67	Arkansas 6s, Funded	56
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	66	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	58¾
Virginia 6s, reg., old	53	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	64
Virginia 6s, reg., '66	64⅛	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	48
Virginia 6s, reg., '67	60	Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Ri.	48
Georgia 6s	80	Ohio 6s, '81	101⅛
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90	Ohio 6s, '86	101⅛
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	93⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70	110⅛
North Car. 6s, old	47⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
North Car. F. A., '66	38	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
North Car. F. A., '68	28	Ill. War Loan	100
North Car., n bds.	26	Michigan 6s, '78	98
North Car. Spe'l Tax	19	N. Y. reg., B'ty L.	107¾
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	68	N. Y. coup., B'ty L.	107¾
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106⅛
Missouri 6s	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. is.	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106⅛
Louisiana 6s	69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106⅛
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	63	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106⅛
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds.	88	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106⅛
California 7s	110⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Connecticut 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅛	Tol. & W. 1st ext.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. d.	89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Tol. & W. 2d	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	90	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	79⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅛	Tol. & W. C. conv.	82⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100	Han. & Naples 1st	87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87⅛
Erie 1st ext.	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92	Chi., R. I. & P.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	90	Mor. & Essex 2d	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	88⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87	N. J. Cen. n. bds.	100⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	97
Harlem 1st	101	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	100
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds.	91⅛	Clev. & P. 2d	97¾
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	118	Clev. & P. 3d	96⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰c. 1st	110	Clev. & P. 4th	81
Mich. So. 7 ₰ ct. 2d	97⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st	101⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ ct.	101	Chi. & Alton inc.	95
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98⅛	Ohio & M. 1st	95
Cen. Pac. bds.	95⅛	Ohio & M. Cons.	88⅛
U. Pac. 1st bds.	83	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
U. Pac. L. Gt. 7s	73	Peninsula R. Bds.	90
U. Pac. inc. 10s	67⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ ct., '75	107	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	94
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
Alton & T. H. 2d inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	87⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	93	Joliet & Chi. 1st	106
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	86	Col., Chi. & I. 1st	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94⅛	Col., Chi. & I. 2d	61
Chi. & N. W. C. 7 ₰ c. C	88⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Lack. & W. bds.	99	Bos., H. & E. guar.	20
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	Nassau	108
Manhattan	153	Corn Exchange	125
Merchants'	113	Continental	94
Mechanics'	137	Importers' & Traders'	160
Union	140	Park	157
America	150	Manuf. & Merchants'	99
City	230	Central National	106¼
Phenix	108⅛	Fourth National	110
North River	85	Ninth National	111
Tradesmen's	151	Tenth National	118
Fulton	155	Gold Exchange	70
Greenwich	185	Bankers & Brok. Ass.	99
Butchers' & Drovers'	150	Del. & Hudson Canal	116
Mechanics' & Traders'	137	Pennsylvania Coal	219
National	120	Maryland Coal Co.	37
Merch. Exchange	102	American Coal	40
Leather Manuf.	195	Spring Mountain Coal	38¾
Seventh Ward	108	Canton Co., Baltimore	76¾
State of New-York	113	Consol. Coal. of Md.	33⅛
Commerce	119⅛	Cumb. Coal & Iron	35
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Western Union Tel.	55⅛
Broadway	290	Quicksilver Mining	14⅛
Ocean	91⅛	Quicksilver Pref.	20⅛
Mercantile	124	Mariposa Mining Co.	6
American Exchange	115	Mariposa Pref.	10⅛
Pacific	120	Mariposa Trustee Ctf.	22
Chatham	166	Boston Water Power	31⅛
Bank of N. America	103	Adams Express	69⅛
Hanover	103	Wells-Fargo Express	43
Irving	128	Wells-F. Ex. Scrip	2
Metropolitan	131	Am. Merch. Un. Ex.	47¾
People's	140	U. S. Express	49
Market	125	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	43

United States Treasury,
New-York, March 11.

Gold receipts	$740,175 13
Gold payments	1,197,793 19
Gold balance	84,295,625 45
Currency receipts	425,701 06
Currency payments	848,125 48
Customs	756,000 00
Currency balance	7,542,177 07
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,088,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101⅜
City 6s, new	101⅜	101½
Camden & Amboy	116⅛	116⅜
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61½
Reading	102	102⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60½
Catawissa Preferred	40⅛	40½
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27½
Northern Central	40⅜	41
Lehigh Navigation	35⅛	35⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅜	88⅝

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $4,976,500; amount marketed, $4,546,201.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 11.

By Judge Cardozo.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Andrews *vs.* Kneeland et al.; Fleiss et al. *vs.* Hollacher; Mason *vs.* Maxwell; Kircher *vs.* Schmidt et al.; Comings *vs.* Comings; Marshall et al. *vs.* MacGregor.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 11.

By Judge Jones.

Andrews *vs.* Cassidy; Benschoten *vs.* Chapin; Brooks *vs.* Holden; Donham *vs.* Gobert; orders granted.

Schlesinger *vs.* Hueter; memorandum for plaintiff's attorney.

Morrow *vs.* Walker; counsel are requested to appear at Special Term, March 13, 1871, at 10 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN, From January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 8 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

AGENCY TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE
NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOS. U. ORVIS, President. BENJ. H. DEWEY, Cashier.
THE SECURITY BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

I desire to call your attention to the desirability of the new Loan of the United States, for which this Bank has been designated as an agent to receive subscriptions by Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

For such subscriptions the books are now open at
THE SECURITY BANK,
No. 319 Broadway.

The Bonds of the United States, now to be had at par, are free from taxation, and so perfect a security as to require no commendation at our hands.

Absolute safety is in the long run more profitable than high rates of interest.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President of the Security Bank.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

P. S.—This Bank is now ready to receive the United States 5-20 Bonds, and to pay the Gold Interest thereon to May 1, from which date the New Bonds will bear interest. A Scrip Certificate calling for the Bonds on the 1st May will be issued at once in exchange for the Old Bonds.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
By E. S. BAILEY,
No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will remain open one hour.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND ST. F. R. R. CO.,
FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1.
EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first class and three Trustees of the second class. By order of the President.
W. S. MACDONALD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Poll open between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SAFE AND DESIRABLE.
10 Per Cent. Bonds at 90 and interest.
8 Per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

LELAND'S NEW HOTEL.

The Sturtevant House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. The great hotel centre will open March 13. Popular prices. Board and room, $3 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

DRY GOODS.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

SPRING 1871.
NEW OPENING OF SPRING GOODS
AT IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,
WE SHALL OFFER A LARGE VARIETY OF
BLACK DRESS SILKS
AT UNPRECEDENTED PRICES,
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE FINEST GRADE,
INCLUDING THE BEST, AND MOST
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.
ALSO BEST JAPANESE SILKS,
PLAIN AND STRIPED.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

FOR SPRING 1871.
NEW LINE OF DRESS GOODS
IN ALL THE NEATEST DESIGNS.
SILK AND WOOL SERGE AND POPLINS,
SILK VELOURS AND CREPE DE CHENE,
&c., &c.
to all of which we earnestly
INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL
AND COMPARE PRICES.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW REAL LACES,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW RIBBONS.

All the above comprise all THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE NOVELTIES OF THIS SEASON.

THE ATTENTION OF CASH WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS, STOREKEEPERS, DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

NEW WHITE AND COLORED LAWN AND LINEN SUITS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME COLLECTION OF LADIES' WALKING SUITS AND COSTUMES, made of Poplin and Worsted materials, just arrived from Europe, and adapted expressly for SPRING WEAR, in the most desirable styles and colors, AND OF THE LATEST AND NEWEST DESIGN.

Now open, and which we are enabled to offer at THE GREATEST BARGAINS, OFFERING INDUCEMENTS TO LADIES for an early purchase at $8, $10, $15, $18, $22, $25, $30, $35.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

LADIES' FINE MUSLIN, CAMBRIC AND LINEN
UNDER-CLOTHING,
comprising a stock of
$30,000,

are now ready in affording facilities to purchasers to buy ready-made garments at considerable less than can be manufactured by themselves, and made in the best and most desirable manner, and only of the best material. The annexed prices we feel convinced will suffice to induce our friends and the public to call and inspect for themselves.

LADIES' UNDER-SKIRTS, fine muslin, ten tucks and ruffles, 70 cents.

WALKING SKIRTS, with nine tucks and hem made of Mosenville muslin, 85 cents.

NIGHT ROBES, one yard long, three yards wide, tucked yoke, made of Utica Mills, at $2 25, worth $3 75.

NIGHT ROBES, elegantly made, with diagonal tucking, one and half yards long, three yards wide, at $2 60, worth $3 50.

WALKING SKIRTS, with one ruffle five inches deep; diagonal tucking above, one row perpendicular tucking, one row diagonal tucking, very elaborate, at $3 50, worth $4 50.

TRAIN SKIRTS, same as above, from sixty to eighty inches long, at $4 50, worth $6.

FRENCH FLOUNCED WALKING SKIRTS at 95c., worth $1 50.

WALKING SKIRTS, with one ruffle five inches deep, with diagonal puffing and insertion, $5 60, worth $8.

CHEMISES, made with diagonal bosom, diagonal puffing, five rows of French embroidery, trimmed with embroidered edging, made of Wamsutta Mills, at $2 85.

LONG NIGHT ROBES, one and one-half yards long, yoke back and front, at $1.

FULL LINE
LINEN, LAWN, SWISS AND ORGANDY SUITS AND OVER-SKIRTS.

POINT WRAPPERS, French pattern, at $1, worth $2 25.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.

SILK DEPARTMENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCKS OF
LOW AND MEDIUM PRICED
FANCY, PLAIN AND BLACK SILKS,
FORMING THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
COLLECTION EVER SUBMITTED, VIZ.:
BLACK GROUND HAIR-LINE CHECKED TAFFETA SILKS, $1 PER YARD.
200 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE AND GRISAILLE STRIPE SILKS, $1 10 PER YARD.
2 CASES MILLE PAYE SILKS, WHITE AND BLACK, $1 12½ PER YARD.
A CASE OF VERY HEAVY GRISAILLE GROUND SILKS, WITH COLORED SHADED STRIPES, $1 25; VALUE $1 75.
25 PIECES BEAUTIFUL NEW STRIPED OMBRE SILKS ON BLACK TAFFETAS, $1 50; FORMER VALUE, $2.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF NEW PLAIN COLORED SILKS FOR YOUNG LADIES' SUITS, BRIGHT COLORS AND EXCELLENT QUALITY, $1 75.
A CASE OF REAL PONGE SILKS, HIGH QUALITY, $2.
ORIGINAL MAKE OF JAPANESE SILKS, PLAIN GRAYS AND ASHES OF ROSES 75c.
STRIPES AND PLAIDS, 87½c.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED, VIZ.:
GRISAILLES, SATIN DE CHINE, PONGES, SERGES, DIAGONALS, SATINE CLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS AND WOOL DELAINES,
IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES.
THREE CASES CHAMBRETTA CLOTH, A NEW ARTICLE, 27 INCHES WIDE, 50c. PER YARD.
THREE CASES COSTUME STRIPES, 28 INCHES WIDE, ONLY 25c. PER YARD.
ALSO,
A LARGE LOT OF
STRIPED AND BROCHE GRENADINE,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

THE GREAT SALE
OF WET GOODS
DAMAGED BY FIRE
at the store of
M. C. DEBEVOISE,
No. 289 Grand-st.,
CONTINUES UNABATED.
All the goods must be sold to settle insurance.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN CALICOES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, FLANNELS, POPLINS, QUILTS, &c.
All must be sold while the store is being rebuilt.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place,
Is constantly receiving from Europe the latest novelties in Dress Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Gimps, Fringes, and Sash, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, which he offers at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 11, A CASE CHINE FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, RICH CHINTZ COLORS, AT $50 THE ROBE—FORMER VALUE, $125.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE NOW OPEN AN ELEGANT SPRING STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' FURNISHING AND OUTFITTING GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
1,000 PIECES WIDE BLACK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS AT $1 PER YARD.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received a magnificent assortment of PARIS GRENADINES, BYZANTINES, CASHMERES, DRAP D'ETE, &c., &c.,
Together with their usual choice stock of MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received a case of
SQUARE INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.
Also,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING SHAWLS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS, DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS.
FANCY CASSIMERES IN NEW STYLES AND COLORINGS, FOR GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS, AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, March 13,
500 PIECES OF FRENCH PRINTED PERCALES, FROM 20 CENTS UPWARD.
500 PIECES OF FRENCH PRINTED PIQUES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, A FRESH STOCK OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CHINTZES AND CALICOES.
IN THE LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORS, AND AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,
THEIR IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.
LADIES' REGULAR-MADE HOSIERY, at $3 per doz.
LADIES' ENGLISH HOSE at $6 per doz.
GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE at $3 per doz.
CHILDREN'S FANCY COTTON HOSE IN GREAT VARIETY.
CHILDREN'S FANCY-STRIPED DERBY RIBBED COTTON HOSE, SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
ALSO, FULL LINES OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S CELEBRATED MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, AT VERY LOW PRICES. ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, 3,000 DOZEN OF JOUVIN'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SCARFS, NECK-TIES, CUFFS AND COLLARS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WE OFFER AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,
LADIES' WALKING SUITS,
IN JAPANESE SILK, MOHAIR, AND ALPACA.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS, FROM $5 TO $20.
LADIES' WHITE SUITS, FROM $5 TO $20.
LADIES' PIQUE SUITS.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES AND SACKS, AT $3.
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, PUFFED AND TUCKED, AT $1.
LADIES' CHEMISES, AT 75c. AND $1.
LADIES' SKIRTS, TUCKED, AT 75c. AND $1.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS, SLIPS, DRESSES, ROBES, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES AND BLOUSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, AT $1 75 AND $2.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES MADE TO ORDER AT VERY SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,
A FRESH IMPORTATION OF
REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS, FROM $37 TO $500.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, FROM $75 TO $400.
REAL CHANTILLY SACKS, FROM $135 TO $200.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF REAL CHANTILLY OVERDRESSES.
REAL POINT LACE FLOUNCES, FROM $350 TO $500; WORTH $500 TO $700.
REAL CHANTILLY PARASOL COVERS, FROM $20 TO $75.
REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, FROM $4 TO $100.
REAL GUIPURE, CHANTILLY, POINT DUCHESSE, BRUSSELS POINT, AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF VALENCIENNES MADE-UP GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SLEEVES, SETS, CHEMISETTES, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH AND SWISS WHITE GOODS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES, COMPRISING
WHITE PIQUES FROM 20 CENTS TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.
SATIN DRESS CHECKS, NAINSOOK SATIN CHECKS, CAMBRICS, PLAIN NAINSOOKS, SWISS ORGANDIES, PERCALES, DOTTED AND FIGURED SWISS, AT MUCH BELOW LAST SEASON'S PRICES; TUCKED NAINSOOKS FOR SKIRTS AND WAISTS, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
PARIS CASHMERE SHAWLS,
PARIS FANCY STRIPED OMBRE SHAWLS,
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SPECIAL STYLES,
LADIES' SILK, POPLIN, SERGE, LINEN, AND LAWN READY-MADE SUITS,
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' PIQUE AND LINEN DRESSES, IN THE NEWEST SPRING STYLES, JUST RECEIVED.
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,
A HANDSOME STOCK OF
LADIES' LEGHORN, CHIP AND STRAW HATS, BONNETS, &c.,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY ARTICLES.
THE LATEST IMPORTATION.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, between Great Jones and 4th sts.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patents will be dealt with according to law.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND AMPLE grounds, with stable, on Clinton-av. A prompt customer can secure a fine bargain; terms easy.
SIEGEL, CHACE & CO., No. 79 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A THREE-STORY house for a small family, no children; location between 34th and 50th sts., 7th and Madison avs.; would rent house and buy furniture, if desirable. Address Box No. 1,392 New-York Post-office, stating terms and location.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

120 CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, DECEASED,

120 LOTS, COMPRISING THE TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS BOUNDED BY CENTRAL PARK, ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD, 110TH, 111TH, AND 112TH STS.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 10 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNTHER ESTATE, IN JAMAICA, L. I.—SALE PEREMPTORY.—The splendid country residence of the late C. G. Gunther, situated in the limits of the thriving village of Jamaica, will be sold at public auction by JAMES A. FLEURY, (late of the firm of Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury,) auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock noon, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

This fine property, containing about eight acres, is most beautifully situated on high ground, and has commanding, extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country in every direction. The mansion is large, with Mansard roof and other modern improvements. There is also attached a conservatory and a large number of out-buildings; also a fine orchard and garden.

This is one of the finest places in the town; surrounded by churches, academies and schools equal to any in the State, and accessible to the City by three lines of steam railroad, running some fifty trains a day; distant from the ferries about thirty minutes, and by horse railroad every fifteen minutes.

Terms liberal. Particulars on the day of sale.
JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, 10 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME BROOKLYN RESIDENCE.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 16, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class three-story brick house, 25x48, all improvements and lot 25x89, No. 29 (old No. 22) Garden-st.; location unexceptionable; three minutes from Wall-st. and South Ferries. Sale positive; maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

NINETEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—Four-story high-stoop brick, 25x50x100, built for owner; (2,668;) price $20,000. Also, a three-story brick, recently put in order and frescoed, 20x40x70; (2,654;) price $13,500.
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house on 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be sold cheap to a prompt party. Also, a large number of others on the avenues and principal streets. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN DESIRABLE dwellings, 47th-st., near 5th-av., with or without furniture; location unexceptionable; each four stories; first house 22.9x60, lot 100 feet; second house 20x55, lot 100 feet.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

ONLY $13,500 FOR A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, in West 48th-st., on the line of Broadway; 13x65x100; good order; all improvements.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone, with new carpets, mirrors, &c.; in perfect order; (2,666;) price $45,000.
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 45TH-ST.—AN EXTRA-wide, first-class corner house, four story, high stoop, brown stone; price low; others on and near 5th-av., very desirable.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

JERSEY CITY HOUSE FOR SALE.—Lot 25x100; twelve rooms; very finely located, six minutes' walk from Cortlandt and Debrosses Ferries. Apply to owner, H. E. DRESSER, No. 51 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 West 24th-st., threee-story brick, 20x55x80; price, including carpets, mirrors and gas-fixtures, $23,000, or fully furnished $26,000. Inquire on the premises between 10 and 4, or of T. J. HUSTED, 19 South-st.

FOR SALE.—PARTIES WISHING TO PURchase first-class houses, in good locations, at low figures, and on easy terms, will find it to their advantage to apply to J. W. MARSHALL, Architect, No. 162 East 57th-st., corner 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone-front house and lot on East 46th-st., near Lexington-av.; size of house 20x55, lot 20x100; house in first-rate order. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x65x100, in excellent order, and altogether desirable; $30,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY H. S. B. S. front house, No. 112 East 78th-st.; price $15,000; worth $16,000; $12,000 can remain on mortgage.
RICH. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN WEST 51ST-st., 20.10x55x100.5, three story, high stoop, brown stone, in best order, at a reasonable price, for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x60x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—A MODern first-class brown-stone house, four story, high stoop, for sale low, with or without furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone-front house and lot, on West 38th-st., 23 by 55, lot 90. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CALL OR SEND FOR WARD & OGDEN'S extensive list of houses for sale, from $10,000 to $125,000, at reduced valuation. Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., SEVERAL first-class high-stoop brown-stone-front residences. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST-class brown-stone house on Lexington-av.
NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO RENT
In the eligible Building, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.
Three rooms front, rent $1,000.
One room, rent $400.
Two offices in rear, rent $800.
Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—To rent, on a lease, the new five-story iron-front store, No. 147 Spring-st., west of Broadway; just completed; 25x75; water-closets on each floor; rolling iron shutters; plate glass; strictly first-class in every respect; rent $4,500 and Croton tax.
RICH. WILLIAMSON, at Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Five large rooms, first floor over the stores, in Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., opposite Madison-square. Also, two floors on Broadway, in same building. Can be seen any day before 9 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-st., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE AND THREE LOFTS, AT No. 9 Gold-st.; also, office room, with or without shelving, at No. 120 Chambers-st.; immediate possession given, if required. Apply to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE ON BEST PART of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; possession immediately or on May 1. Also, a couple of small stores and houses on Fulton-av. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT Nos. 1,136 and 1,138 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., also the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to the janitor in the building, or to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LET—THE STORE ON THE CORNER OF Canal and Mercer sts.; a desirable location for a light jobbing business; also, the store adjoining. Inquire of BRINCK & RUSSELL, No. 313 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS Mitchell's Wharf, East River, Brooklyn, bounded by Pearl, Adams and John sts. Inquire of W. H. DE WITT'S NEPHEWS, No. 76 Beaver-st., New-York.

STORES TO LET—NOS. 45 AND 47 JAY-st., near West. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BUILDING NO. 14 Broadway. For particulars apply to J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

DWELLING-HOUSES TO LET.
BY
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., (first floor.)

FURNISHED.

	Per Annum.
West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 23 rooms, 26x65x100 feet	$7,000
West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three story, high stoop, brick, 20x65x100 feet	3,500
West 16th-st., near 6th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone	3,900
West 29th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brick and brown stone, 46x55x100 feet; also, stable on rear	
East 33d-st., just east of 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brick and brown stone	4,200
East 34th-st., near Madison-av., four story, English basement, brown stone	5,000
East 41st-st., between Madison and 5th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 22x60x100 feet	4,800
East 41st-st., adjoining 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone	6,000
West 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., four story, English basement, brick and brown stone, 25x50x100 feet	3,600
West 43d-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 23x60x100 feet	4,800
East 45th-st., near Lexington-av., three story, high stoop, brown stone	3,000
West 45th-st., near 6th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 22x60x100 feet	3,900
West 47th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 26x60x100 feet	6,000
West 49th-st., near Broadway, three story, high stoop, brown stone	2,700
East 50th-st., near Lexington-av., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x55x100 feet	2,400
East 50th-st., (Beekman Hill,) four story, high stoop, brown stone	2,600
West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 22x55x100 feet	4,200
West 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 21x50x100.5 feet	3,500
West 56th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 32x50x100 feet	3,000
West 57th-st., near 8th-av. and Central Park, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60x100 feet	4,750
Lexington-av., near 57th-st., three story, high stoop, brick	2,400
Lexington-av., corner 56th-st., three-story, high stoop, brown stone, 21.6x55x85 feet	3,000
Park-av., near 38th-st., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 26 feet wide	—
5th-av., near 32d-st., four story, English basement, brown stone, 13.8x65x100 feet; five story on rear	6,000
To loan on bond and mortgage on City real estate	112,000

UNFURNISHED.

	Per Annum.
Wooster-st., near Grand, three story, high stoop, brick, 23x47x100 feet	$2,000
Leroy-st., near Hudson, neat three story, high stoop, brick and brown stone	1,500
Horatio-st., near 8th-av., two story and attic, brick	—
West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three story, high stoop, brick	2,500
West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 23 rooms, frescoed, &c.	—
West 14th-st., corner 7th-av., five story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x70x100 feet	8,000
West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three story, high stoop, brick, 20x65x100 feet	2,000
West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone	3,300
West 17th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x70x100 feet	4,000
West 17th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 27.6x65x100 feet	5,000
East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x50x100 feet	1,800
West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, English basement, brown stone, 17x60x100 feet, 14 rooms	1,800
West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, English basement, brown stone, 20x70x100 feet, 20 rooms	2,600
East 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three story, high stoop, brown stone	1,400
East 41st-st., near 2d-av., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x50x100 feet	1,200
East 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x50x100 feet	1,700
East 48th-st., near 3d-av., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 11 rooms	1,100
West 48th-st., near Broadway, three story, high stoop, brick, 28x41 feet; also stable and billiard-room on rear; lot 100	2,400
West 48th-st., near 7th-av., three story, English basement, brick, 25x50x100 feet	1,300
East 49th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60x100 feet	4,000
East 49th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 18.9x57x100 feet	3,200
East 49th-st., near 1st-av., (Mitchell-place,) three story, high stoop, brown stone, 18.9x46x83, 20 feet of private drive	1,200
East 49th-st., near Madison-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 22x55x75 feet	3,200
East 50th-st., near Lexington-av., three-story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x55x100 feet	1,500
East 51st-st., (Beekman Hill,) new three story, high stoop, brown stone, all improvements	1,100
West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone	4,000
West 54th-st., near 5th-av., two four story, high stoop, well-built, brown stone houses. For the two	11,000
West 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65x100 feet	5,500
West 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone	5,500
West 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 21x50x100 feet	3,000
West 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 21x55x100 feet	3,000
West 57th-st., near Grand Boulevard and Central Park, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65x100 feet	4,000
West 60th-st., near the Grand Boulevard, large double dwelling and eight full lots, three story and Mansard roof and sub-cellar, greenhouse and forest trees surrounding; overlooking the Hudson	4,800
West 61st-st., near Broadway, four story, high stoop, brown stone	1,800
West 61st-st., near 9th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x55x100 feet	2,500
East 62d-st., near 2d-av., three story, English basement, brick, 18x40x100 feet	900
West 62d-st., near Central Park, three story, high stoop, brown stone	1,500
East 79th-st., near 3d-av., three story, high stoop, brown stone	1,750
East 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., new three story, high stoop, brown stone	1,200
Lexington-av., near 57th-st., three story, high stoop, brick	1,600
Lexington-av., between 40th and 41st sts., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x50x85 feet	2,800
Madison-av., near 49th-st., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 26x66x86 feet	4,000
5th-av., near 32d-st., four story, brown stone, English basement	5,000
5th-av., (corner,) below 54th-st., elegant four story, high stoop, brown stone, three bay windows, 25x68x100 feet	10,000
Union-square, east side, near 15th-st., two four-story high-stoop brick houses, each 26x75x125 feet	6,000

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, one of the most desirable places in the village of Yonkers, a first-class double house; fifteen rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c., with several acres of ground. For particulars apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, or to Messrs. FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

TO LET—AT TREMONT, N. Y., AN UNFURnished house containing thirteen rooms, with all modern improvements; carriage house, barns, stables, and eleven acres of land, all finely laid out; well shaded, fruit, &c., all in good order. For full particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let, in desirable localities, at reduced rentals; our extensive list revised daily.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 19x55x100, No. 121 West 32d-st.; to be seen by permit. Apply to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

BROADWAY, NO. 285, OPPOSITE STEWart's, four-story and basement; first-class location for a restaurant; it will be leased for five years to a good tenant.
SAMUEL G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET—23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop, 25 feet front, seventeen rooms; carpets, shades, mirror; in elegant order; rent, $3,600. Apply to owner, No. 835 Broadway, Room No. 5, from 12 till 2 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—TO let, at New-Brighton, S. I., on Terrace, three minutes from landings, one of the most attractive situations on the north shore. Apply to
J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

TO LET IN NEWTON, L. I.—A DESIRable double cottage with conveniences; rent $500; also, a house and stable; rent $375; boats from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, and Flushing cars from Hunter's Point. Apply at railroad depot.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 226 WEST 39th-st., a first-class brown-stone three story and attic, very handsomely frescoed and well furnished; price $225 per month.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house in 35th-st., near 5th-av.: new furniture, in garnet, satin; elegant order; for $400 a month. HATCH & RIKER, 1292 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A THREE STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in splendid order; price $225 a month.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY LARGE HIGH-stoop stone house, in good order, near Broadway, in 29th-st.; well adapted for a large family; a moderate price. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—To rent, handsome four-story brown-stone house, fine order; others furnished and unfurnished, in choice locations. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—NO. 12 EAST 41st-st., four stories high-stoop medium size, fully furnished; in perfect order, with early possession. Apply at the house in the evening.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—TO let, on Staten Island, convenient to north shore landings, handsome house and out-buildings, with 100 acres of land. J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

TO LET—A PLEASANTLY SITUATED COTtage, well shaded, eight minutes' walk from depot, at Flushing, L. I., containing ten rooms; rent, $400. Apply to HENRY C. MEYER & CO., 184 Water-st.

TO LET—UNIVERSITY-PLACE, NEAR 8th-st., three-story and basement house, in perfect order, completely and handsomely furnished.
J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

$1,000.—**FURNISHED HOUSE TO** rent at Stamford; very complete; $1,000 for the season.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—TO let, on Staten Island, ten minutes from north shore landing, modern house, with all conveniences; $800.
J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—TO let, furnished house at New-Brighton, near the landing. J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 160 WEST 11TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$1,250 PER ANNUM RENT.
I offer two of my houses in 3d-st., corner of 7th-av., Brooklyn, to rent, for the very low price of $1,250 a year, to desirable parties. These houses are 22x50, brown stone, four stories, high stoops, and cost over $22,000 each to build, being done in the most elegant and thorough manner. This is the lowest rent in Brooklyn.
F. F. THOMPSON,
National Currency Bank, New-York.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 409 WEST 22D-ST., WITH gas fixtures complete; house to be put in best order; rent $1,600; inquire on premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF TWO ROOMS, OR FOUR, to be let, with board, in handsomely-furnished house: bath and closet on floors; hot and cold water in rooms; private table, if desired. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

TO LET—AT NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST., A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with or without board; will be vacant April 1. Reference exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN WANT FURNISHED rooms, without board, between 1st and 23d sts., and central location. Full particulars to C. P. R., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery; specialties, book-keeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics, spelling, languages; 24 writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies taught. Book-keeping and correspondence. No classes.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27.
Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NEUCHATEL, Switzerland, speaking the French, English and German languages, and well versed in all the branches of education, desires to find in a private family a permanent situation. Address J. GUEDIN, No. 652 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets: within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK—THE SMALL three-story and basement brick house, No. 70 Plane-st., containing small double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, and three good-sized and two smaller bedrooms. Marble mantels and chandeliers in parlors; gas-fixtures in every room; water in kitchen and on second floor. On an improved street; quiet, clean and shaded; convenient to markets; three minutes from M. & E., and seven from N. J. Depots to New-York; time, 30 minutes, and trains every few minutes. Title perfect. Lowest and only price, $5,000, of which $1,800 is required in cash. If not sold, will be rented for $500 from April 1. Apply to owner, No. 202 West 36th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—Nice two-story attic and basement Mansard-roof house, containing nice basement kitchen with dumb waiter, with cellar for coal and one for vegetables; on first floor, parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, with marble mantels, six bedrooms, built in very best manner; unquestionable neighborhood; connection with sewer; about one-quarter acre garden, well stocked with vines and fruit trees; three minutes' walk to railroad depot; twenty trains per day each way; will sell previous to 1st of April for $15,000, and on accommodating terms. Address W. H. D., Box No. 1,257 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE AND STABLE.—FOR SALE OR to let on the Hudson, a new house within ten minutes' walk of Dobb's Ferry Station, and near the residences of Messrs. Sidney A. Appleton, Mackenzie and others; good view of the river and healthy position; house 31x40, Mansard roof, twelve rooms; lot 300x150; stable for four horses; situated on a farm of eighty acres, upon which pasturage, rights of way, &c., will be given to the occupant; price, $15,000; if not sold before April 1, to be rented for $1,000 a year. Address DUDLEY FIELD, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

ON THE BANKS OF THE DELA-WARE RIVER—One mile from Burlington, N. J., a cottage and farm of twenty-seven acres, devoted to raising fruit and vegetables for the New-York market; river in front, railroad at rear of farm; good house, ten rooms; ice-house, (filled,) barn, hennery and other necessary out-buildings; three hours from New-York by railroad. Price $12,500; part on mortgage. Particulars by addressing C. A. B., Post-office Box No. 70, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE IN TOWN of Rye Neck, Westchester County, a nice two-story and French roof house in complete order; eight rooms, dumb waiter, water and tubs in kitchen; new stable; plot 75 by 100; close by churches, schools and stores; five minutes from Mamaroneck depot, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from 27th-st.; sixteen trains daily; price of house $7,000; or will be leased for $700 per year. Apply to Mr. STRINGER, 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A first-class new house, thirteen good-sized rooms, every modern improvement; high ground, first-rate surroundings; easy terms; lot 100x200 feet; five minutes' walk from depot on flagging; houses to let, from $300 to $1,000 per year.
P. WEAVER,
Real Estate Agent, Bloomfield, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—ON DELAWARE River, Burlington, N. J., one half mile from depot, thirty acres adapted to raising fruit and early vegetables for New-York and Philadelphia markets; has neat cottage and necessary out-buildings; price $9,500, part may remain on long mortgage. For particulars address W. F. R., Post-office Box No. 3,943 New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER County, one mile from Kensico, on Harlem Railroad, or two and a half miles from Tarrytown, on Hudson River Railroad, containing 125 acres; for sale at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A VERY FINE COUNTRY-SEAT AT TARRYTOWN.—Mansion 40x44, with all modern appointments; seven acres of land, in fruit and very fair shade; mountain scenery and extensive view of Hudson River; out-buildings complete. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WE HAVE MANY VERY DESIR-ABLE residences on the Hudson, both furnished and unfurnished, this side of Sing Sing. Also, Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Eastchester, Orange, Elizabeth, &c. Apply to HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 16 Pine-st.

CLIFTON, S. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a handsome residence on New-York-av., with stable, barn and four acres of ground, laid out in garden; splendid water-view. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

ENGLEWOOD.—A TWO-STORY AND ATtic frame house, within two minutes' walk of the depot; with all the modern improvements; $11,000. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY OR Harlem property, a farm in Fulton County, 105 acres; if sold, half-cash. Inquire at No. 16 East 18th-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYNE, No. 49 Park-row, Room 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
MONDAY—ROMANCE AND REALITY.
TUESDAY—JOHN BULL.
WEDNESDAY—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
THURSDAY — THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
FRIDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY MATINEE — ROMANCE AND REALITY.
SATURDAY NIGHT—OURS.

It is respectfully announced that these will be the final performances of this splendid series of plays, in consequence of approaching novelties.

Due notice will be given of the production of Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, at 1 P. M.—MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........J. E. HAYES
Stage Manager..........JOHN H. SELWYN
LAST NIGHTS
AND LAST MATINEES
of the great event of the season,
G. L. FOX,
in his inimitable impersonation of the
RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.
Last matinees, WEDNESDAY, March 15, and SATURDAY, 18.

In preparation, a totally original drama, entitled HORIZON, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. Augustin Daly, in which, by his kind permission, MISS AGNES ETHEL, from the Fifth-avenue Theatre, will appear, and a company selected for its special fitness to the contemporaneous and life-like personages represented.

STEINWAY HALL—MLLE. NILSSON.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will, on her return from the most successful concert tourney on record, give in New-York ONE GRAND CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, 14th-st.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be supported by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER and VIEUXTEMPS. The Grand Orchestra under the direction of MAX MARETZEK and Signor BOSONI. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock, FIRST and ONLY appearance of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in Handel's sublime Oratorio, THE CREATION, supported by Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano; GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor; M. W. WHITNEY, Basso; the MENDELSSOHN UNION and GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the Conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW.

On SATURDAY, March 18, at 1 P. M., ONLY GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.

General admission, $2; reserved seats to the evening Concert and Oratorio, $1 and $2 extra; to the Matinee, $1 extra to all parts of the Hall. Seats for either performance can be secured today, at Steinway Hall, Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MISS GLYN'S
THREE SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS, COMMENCING WITH
HAMLET.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, AT 8 P. M.
ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.
For sale at No. 114 Broadway, No. 701 Broadway and J. N. Pattison & Co.'s under the Hall.
Box-office open TUESDAY. Address letters to Mrs. DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

POPULAR LECTURES.
Second lecture of the course, by
Rev. Dr. DEEMS,
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
(Mercer-st., between Clinton-place and Waverley-place,)
TUESDAY, March 14.
Subject—*Proverbs; Not Solomon's.*
Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Broadway music-stores, at the principal hotels, and at the Central Office, No. 246 Canal-st.; also at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture commences at 8 P. M.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, March 25.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Mar. 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........March 30
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, April 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BU-REAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The splendid steamer VANDERBILT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, at 6 o'clock THIS EVENING, connecting with the express trains for the West and North on Monday morning.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION RE-SUMED.—The boats of the People's line for Albany resume their trips on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. Passage $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
N. B.—DEPOSITS made on or before March 20 will draw interest from March 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. FELLOWES, JR.
BIRNEY FELLOWES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID P. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the said DAVID P. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also at the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID P. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A. D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A. D. 1872.
C. FELLOWES, Jr.,
BIRNEY FELLOWES, General Partners.
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
[Internal revenue stamp 5 cents cancelled]
Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of M. TRAVIS & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from this date.
MABBETT TRAVIS,
JONATHAN J. TERRY.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 9, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FIXTURES of a butcher's shop, including ice-box; can have them at your own price; must be moved at once. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LADIES WILL NOW FIND AT DR. HELMBOLD'S Mrs. Shaw's celebrated moth and freckle lotion. Warranted. H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway, general agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
OF
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Principal characters by
Messrs. EDWIN BOOTH, LAWRENCE BARRETT, J. H. McVICKER, SHERIDAN, ANDERSON, FENNO, Mmes. PATEMAN and SELDEN.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at his branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
MONDAY, March 20,
will be produced Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Last week but one of SARATOGA!
Thirteenth week and LAST BUT ONE of the brilliant local comedy SARATOGA, with all its ORIGINAL CAST; superb original scenery; original effects.
SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 1, in aid of the FOUNDLING ASYLUM.
Seventeenth and last Matinee but one, NEXT SATURDAY, at 1½.
SHORTLY—Boucicault's last and most brilliant London sensation, JEZEBEL.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
THE
LINGARDS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
GORGEOUS BRIGAND ENTREE.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE UNRIVALED
BAREBACK EQUESTRIENNE.
GEORGE DONALD,
THE CHAMPION
BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.
BATTOUTE LEAPS.
Acrobatic, Athletic and Gymnastic Skill.
BEAUTIFUL HORSES, PONIES, &c.

U. C. HILL TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.—Academy of Music, March 18, 1871. Miss C. L. KELLOGG, the eminent American prima donna. Miss PAULINE NININGER and Mr. LEONI, vocalists. Messrs. S. B. MILLS, HESS, F. BERGNER, C. BERGMANN, A. LIESEGANG and A. HOCH, instrumentalists. Grand orchestra, including the members of the Philharmonic and Aschenbroedel Societies. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. Tickets for sale and seats secured by Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens, No. 932 Broadway; W. A. Pond, No. 896 Broadway; Rullman, No. 114 Broadway, where circulars containing the particulars of the Concert can be had.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SEEBACH'S FAREWELL MATINEE,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, March 14, at 1.
At the universal request of the patrons of the Matinees.
ANNA ELIZA,
SEEBACH'S LAST AND GREATEST TRIUMPH.

SEEBACH MATINEE.—ON WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 2 P. M., MARIE SEEBACH will read from German poets, at Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st. Admission, $2. Tickets at Christern's, No. 77 University-place, and at the door.

LECTURES.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES ROOSEVELT BAYLEY, D. D., Bishop of Newark, N. J., will deliver a lecture in the Church of St. Joseph, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, this City, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 12, 1871, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Roman Question.* Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the doors of the Church. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, worth $450, will be sold for nearly half, if taken immediately, at No. 179 8th-av., in store.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, No 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 and 8 P. M. until May.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing, at her house; best conveniences for drying and bleaching; terms moderate; understands fluting and doing up linens in superior style. Call at No. 344 West 38th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED girl as child's nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references. Call or address No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

AN ACCOMPLISHED MODISTE IS open for orders or engagements in strictly first class families; Spring styles open; styles and prices first-class. Address MODISTE, Station F.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man from the country, with three years' first-class reference from present employer, a re-engagement as coachman by April 1; will be found willing and obliging. Address R. F., Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST class German gardener, Protestant, married; understands gardening in all its branches, green-houses, hot and cold graperies; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of references. Address C. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a single man; Protestant; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, fruit and vegetables; best reference. Call, or address ENGLISH, No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single Scotchman; understands the care of grapery, green-house and hot-house, plants, flower and vegetable garden; good references. Address J. G., No 15 John-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a married man without family; German; understands his business in all its branches. Address F. J., No. 276 Mulberry-st., in the butcher-shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST class gardener; French Swiss Protestant, married, no children and understanding gardening in all its branches. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLEsale house, as clerk, by a young man with six years' experience in business; can give good reference. Address CLERK, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a hardware-store; can give good reference; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly, to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 31 Greene-st. Applications in person not attended to.

COOK WANTED—TO GO SOUTH; MUST wash, iron, and do plain cooking. If well recommended, apply for three days at No. 21 West 16th-st.; other servants, white.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TRAVELER for the watch and jewelry business. Address Box No. 879, giving name, references and full particulars.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 16 and 17, at 7½ P. M., GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
An exceedingly choice collection of books, standard and miscellany, and illustrated. Many very rare, curious and unique, and in the finest possible condition. Catalogues ready.

S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.
All of his choice Paintings, Foreign and American Objects of Art, Antiques, &c., &c., on account of his departure for Europe. The Exhibition is now open every day and evening at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. Time of sale, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$100,000, WITH A partner of high character and intelligence, to cooperate in a healthy, agreeable and not confining business, in which twice that sum is already securely invested; returns likely to be very liberal, in any case very sure. Address, (confidentially,) with name and references, NEW-YORKER, care of Frank G. & Davison Brown, No. 100 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.
Fresh-mined Cumberland coal, of the best quality from the Borden Mines, for sale only by the cargo.
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

MRS. J. N.—PLEASE LET ME HEAR FROM you. My stay here is uncertain—short.
DOCTOR.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Aldama-Ryan Controversy—Cuban and Spanish Opinions—Advance in Provisions—The Tobacco Trade—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 4, 1871.

The Aldama-Ryan controversy, as published in the New-York journals, has caused considerable excitement. The Cubans regret that such a thing occurred, and as a rule side with ALDAMA, saying that his answer was appropriate and dignified. At the same time they embrace the opportunity of making remarks about RYAN which the latter would hardly appreciate. But RYAN is not the only one thus talked about, and other foreigners who have been guilty of meddling with Cuban affairs come in for a share. One of the most prominent Cubans here, who has done much for the revolutionary cause, said: "I am not astonished that RYAN should have published that letter, because nothing else could be expected from a man who sells his life or hires it out at so much a month. Foreign adventurers like RYAN have always cursed and beaten the cow when it gave no more milk. I cannot, however, blame RYAN altogether, because ALDAMA is not the man who ought to be at the head of affairs, as he has been a proud, overbearing and ignorant aristocrat all his life." Your correspondent does not share the gentleman's opinions regarding either ALDAMA or RYAN, but nine-tenths of the people do. The Spaniards cite ALDAMA's letter as a proof that barbarities have been committed by the Cubans, and say that ALDAMA acted unwise and mean in charging them all on RYAN. The Cuban Congress did pass a law or resolution reprehending RYAN for his cruelty; but ALDAMA, out of respect for the cause he defends, ought not to have admitted the fact. The publication of these letters has injured the Cuban cause more than a hundred engagements would do, and the Spaniards are making capital out of it, while it has widened the breach between the parties among the Cubans, the Democratic, or Working Man's Party, being opposed to the aristocratic Junta Party. The dissensions among the Cubans may yet prove the downfall of the Cuban party and Cuban cause.

ADVANCE IN PROVISIONS.

For some time past all sorts of produce have been rising in price. The country is fast being deserted, and the country people are coming into the cities, towns and settlements in order to have security against soldiers and insurgents. The production of vegetables has, consequently, decreased, while the number of mouths to be fed in the towns has increased in proportion. The fact that the steamer *Montezuma* had brought twelve thousand plantains from Porto Rico to feed the people of Havana would be discredited by any Havanese out of the country. The idea of importing bananas into Havana appears incredible, but it is the truth. Another Spanish vessel, the *Victoria*, brought 2,842 bags of corn on the same day from Porto Rico. If we consider that plantains need no care whatsoever after transplantation of the young shoots, and that two crops of corn are had annually without plowing the land, an idea may be formed of the productiveness of the soil, which is only surpassed by that of the Island of San Domingo. If this state of affairs continues, even a famine may be expected.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The Havana cigar manufacturers and tobacco dealers held a meeting on Wednesday, in order to present a petition to the King against the decree of Jan. 28, 1871, which prevents the importation of cigars by merchants into Spain, the Government re-establishing the old *regie* or monopoly which existed previous to 1866. The signers of the petition against this law allege that it will affect seriously the manufacture of cigars in Havana, which gives bread to twenty thousand people, and which is the only industry carried on here, and that it will also affect the welfare of one hundred thousand families in the Vuelta Abajo, who raise the raw produce.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

From the 15th of November, 1868, to the 15th of January, 1871, 50,133 soldiers have been sent from Spain to Cuba; but, notwithstanding, the revolution still exists. Not a man died or was lost during the passage, and this speaks well for the management of the Spanish mail steamers.... Capt. ANDRES PEREIRA, of the Cienfuegos firemen, charged with treason, was absolved by the Court-martial, but his companion, ALEJANDRO TORRES, was sentenced to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary.... Mr. ISAAC FERALD, a native of Portland, was run over by a railroad car at Cardenas, and received injuries which caused his death in a few hours. Arrangements are being made to send his body home....Planters complain of the poor yield of the cane, and from present appearances the crop will be smaller by twenty-five per cent. than last year....Miss ANETTA MORELLI of the Italian Opera died of fever on Monday. The Opera Company have been very unfortunate, and artists ought to receive immense salaries to compensate them for the risk of their lives in coming here. Several of the company are ill, I understand. The company will pass from Albisu to the Tacon next week. The Arjona-Lamadrid Dramatic Company goes to Matanzas. An agent of a New-York impressario has arrived here by the *Missouri* for the purpose of securing some of the artists for a brief Spring season in New-York. Some of the principal artists have already contracted for Mexico.

QUASIMODO.

CHINA.

Burning of the British Consulate at Shanghai—Serious Fires in the Palace at Pekin—Mr. Seward's Reception at Hong Kong—Compradore Regueries—Auction of Gambling-House Licenses—The Hong Kong Docks—Rebellion in Cochin China.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1871.

The great event of the fortnight, in default of more exciting news, has been the burning of the British Consulate at Shanghai, and the total loss, not merely of the building and furniture, but of a large collection of valuable documents relating to the history and ownership of the settlement. The fire was discovered at midnight, and the alarm instantly given, but owing to a defective organization for calling out the very excellent brigades supported by the community, a considerable time elapsed before they were on hand. When the engines put in a tardy appearance they failed for some time to take water although the position of the consulate could hardly have been more favorable for the purpose, it being situated in an angle at the junction of the Wongpoo River with the Soochow Creek. The building, which dated back to the opening of the port to foreign trade, was, though not handsome, very spacious and convenient, having been erected with that amusing mixture of extravagance and meanness which seems to distinguish most official architecture in this country when John Bull pays the bill. The records of the consular correspondence, (except a few odd volumes,) the Chinese correspondence in the interpreter's office, the original Chinese title-deeds of foreign-owned property, the ships' registers prior to 1864, the consular accounts of previous years, and the register of deaths, are the most important of the numerous documents destroyed. Fortunately for the British residents, the English versions of the title-deeds are saved. A handsome new wing, just finished at a cost of over $70,000, has fortunately escaped the fate of the main building. Altogether, Shanghai has not had such a sensation for a considerable time, and the importance attaching to the catastrophe will be easily understood when it is recollected that the consulate contained the archives, title-deeds, records of births, deaths and marriages, shipping deeds, &c., of a large city—papers which at home are distributed among innumerable offices and departments variously located.

FIRES AT PEKIN.

Two serious fires at Pekin are reported, both in the Imperial Palace, or more correctly, that congerie of royal buildings known as the "Forbidden City," which, walled and moated off from the surrounding area, is an object of mysterious veneration to the outside world of China. The squirt-like hand-pumps which there do duty as fire-engines were, of course, unable to cope with the devouring element, when fed with such inflammable material as the highly ornate woodwork forming the chief feature of the Imperial residences. Details of such accidents are, as far as possible, concealed from the vulgar, but native report is unanimous in putting the loss down at a high figure.

MR. SEWARD'S RECEPTION AT HONG KONG.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD gave a public reception on the 2d inst. to such residents of this colony as desired to mark their gratification at his visit. It was held at the Consulate, and Mr. BAILEY, who has just succeeded Col. GOULDING, introduced the venerable statesman in a neat and complimentary speech. Mr. SEWARD spoke much to the point as regards the good results which must inevitably follow an extension of trade between China and other countries, especially America, which alone offers a field for free and beneficent emigration to the Asiatic. The growing intercourse between the Pacific coasts of either country must, he remarked, eventually regenerate China; and upon the United States fell the chief burden of that mission. After referring to his object in visiting so distant a country—that of studying the problems it presented on the spot—Mr. SEWARD added:

"I do not undervalue missionary labors in China, but I look for the practical advancement of civilization in China chiefly to commerce—commerce across the Pacific Ocean; commerce by steam, across the American Continent and across the Atlantic Ocean. Notwithstanding all the doubts I see and hear expressed, I regard that commerce as now firmly established and secure. No foothold it has gained can ever be lost. It is continuous. It is guaranteed by the necessities of both continents, and by the enlightened policy of all Western nations. Say what they may, the whole world cannot prevent this commerce from regenerating China and Japan."

In this view his hearers heartily concurred. It is, however, right to add that an impression prevails that he is somewhat unduly influenced in favor of that "policy of conciliation" which has already borne such lamentable fruits in the many outrages and massacres which have distinguished the history of the past ten years in China. Forbearance is so invariably regarded as weakness by Asiatics that we are beginning to get somewhat tired of its exercise. The worst of it is that *theoretically* its advocates are strictly right, while practical results show them to be wrong. Much interest will attach to Mr. SEWARD's version of matters when he reaches home as, even should he differ from the majority on the question of our future policy, he will be credited with a sincere desire to speak fairly.

The dishonesty of compradores has, of late, become a growing evil, and some disagreeable revelations of the "slack" way in which business affairs are conducted out here, have come to light. One specimen of the class has just found himself in the Police Court charged with a defalcation of about $16,000. He was allowed to effect sales, deliver the goods, and receive the money without any check being placed on him, so he one fine morning hypothecated goods to the amount named with a local bank, pretending to his employer that they had been delivered to purchasers. He lost the money, and had to confess that fact when called to account, but with inimitable coolness said, "Maskee," (never mind,) "my buy other goods; have got credit. You sell, then you catchee your money"—thus proposing a second swindle in which his victimized employer was to be an accomplice.

An unpleasant discovery has been made illustrative of Chinese official cuteness and disregard of political honesty. Unknown to the Colonial authorities the mandarins some time since established a taxing office in the City, at which "squeezes" have, for a considerable period, been levied on the salt junks of the port. It is suggested that they may be taking a similar course with other articles than salt—an article with which foreign merchants have but little to do. Considering that the Chinese have no more right to impose a tax in Kong-Kong than they have in New-York, their impudence is, at least, amusing.

GAMBLING LICENSES.

An auction of gambling licenses is the latest novelty in the history of our local revenue. Each bidder is required to deposit $10,000 security. None but natives, and those not in Government employ, can bid. The upset price is $13,000 per month, or $159,600 per annum; but a far higher sum will probably be realized, as the profits of the license are enormous. Vigorous protests have from time to time been made against this immoral mode of raising a revenue, but with little result. The orders of the home Government to abolish the gambling farm have been evaded or "temporarily suspended," and we still pay the colonial chaplain *et al.* with money taken from the gamblers.

HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

This Company has been compelled to close one of its establishments, owing to the great falling off in receipts, but $85,000 being shown (net) for the twelve months, upon a capital of $1,000,000 and a loan of $400,000. Some years since, this Company was doing a remarkably fine business; since its amalgamation with the rival company, however, its fortunes have been on the wane—owing, in great part, to the high charges demanded—and the directors are anything but sanguine of its future prospects.

A REBEL FORCE NEAR SOUGON

recently (24th December) attacked a military station held by the French. They burned several houses and killed one of the garrison, being eventually driven off. The matter would be unimportant were it not indicative of the hostility still entertained by the natives to French rule. About four hundred men formed the attacking force. The expelled Germans are anxiously awaiting news of the termination of the Franco-Prussian war in order to return to their homes.

FATSHAN.

Americans Abroad.

Following is a list of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES BROS. & CO., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris. At the London office, for the week ending Feb. 25, 1871:

New-York—Mrs. Mary E. Baldwin, J. A. Baldwin, David M. Morrison, Wm. H. Underhill, Capt. Mayne Reid, C. L. Lawrence, John Sloane, Mrs. Israel Corse and daughter, D. H. Wickham and wife, Mrs. M. Connellis, Mme. Huchez, A. H. Grote, Charles Harrimen, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Jenner, Lester H. Lilhe.

Boston—Chas. J. Brooks, T. W. Parsons, Allen A. Brown, H. W. Wellington, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Guild, E. J. Heyer, Samuel W. Luce, Miss E. G. Rivers.

Geneva, N. Y.—Ames A. Newson.

Portland, Maine—P. Barnes, Jr.

Chicago—Prof. N. Sheppard, N. H. Brown.

Cincinnati—Thomas J. Emery and family, Mrs. Carlisle and daughters.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Miss Julia D. Taylor, Miss Louise C. Mason.

New Orleans—Col. Le Mat.

Hartford—L. B. B. Colt.

Newark—John H. H. Peshine.

Providence—Col. W. H. Reynolds and family.

San Francisco—D. T. Murphy.

Pittsburg, Penn.—Chas. C. Burke.

Cleveland—R. B. Knight.

Detroit—R. Fisher.

Washington, D. C.—Chas. A. Page.

Wheeling—A. S. Patterson.

Philadelphia—G. W. Clyde, J. A. Leslie.

France—Mme. E. de Beauchesne.

Tampa—James Schoon.

Paris—P. F. Schleiker, H. A. Schackleford and daughter, Rev. W. O. Lamson, A. Vielleville, Sheldon Leavitt, Dr. J. W. Crane.

Havre—Wm. W. Woodhull, United States Navy.

The Hague—Baron F. C. d'Escury.

Bradford—Col. W. Yates Selleck, United States Consul.

Manchester—Mr. Murray.

London—W. A. T. Dick.

Hamburg—James R. M'Donald.

Denver, Colorado—Wilson Waddingham.

Amsterdam—E. Frignet.

Kentucky—G. Duncan.

The following is the list of arrivals at our Paris house for the week ending Feb. 23:

New-York—John C. Gunther, Geo. S. Partridge, Jr., Albert Piperno, Charles J. Rilliet, Mrs. G. Ricker, G. B. McFarland, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, Ed. Delano, John G. Marshall, F. Mathesius.

Boston—Isaac C. Bates, B. F. Field, Jr., Edw. King.

San Francisco—Hon. Frank M. Pixley, Mrs. G. W. Chesley, Mrs. J. H. Holt.

New-Orleans—Mrs. E. Hester, J. M. Abrams.

North Carolina—J. H. Flanner.

London—J. Holt White, J. W. Robertson, Henry Woods, Alfred Coleman, John Thorpe, Edw. Seligman, R. F. Chapman.

Chicago—Hon. Edward Carré, French Consul; Paul J. Cain, Perry H. Smith.

Paris—L. L'Herminier, C. H. A. Carter, J. C. Bates, Dr. T. W. Evans.

Pau—R. de Musgrave Clay.

United States—W. H. Frear.

Kentucky—E. R. Davison.

Dayton, Ohio—J. B. McKee.

Manchester—O. Murray.

Bordeaux—Mme. Mayer.

Baltimore—S. W. C[illegible], Henry Hughes.

Birmingham—F. Re[illegible].

California—Mrs. G. W. Chesley.

Buffalo—Miss Cary.

Brussels—Hon. J. Russell Jones, United States Minister; Dr. J. d'Oyley Evans and wife, Mrs. J. Glover, Mrs. Julia Dunn, Henry Barroilhet, C. Le Gay.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Life Insurance Registry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your timely editorial in the TIMES of the 7th inst., relating to the pending legislation on insurance, concludes with rather a singular statement when we consider that the writer is evidently well versed in matters pertaining to insurance. The paragraph referred to reads as follows: "If policies are not trustworthy without being recorded at Albany, there is very little additional confidence desirable from their registry there." Now if the public safety rested in the fact alone that their life policies were recorded at Albany, untrustworthy indeed would be their repose, but the insuring public are not asked to place confidence in any such device. Under the present Registry law every policy issued has its duplicate filed in the Insurance Department, and on the precise terms of this contract between the company and the insured does the Superintendent demand a deposit. Each and every individual policy is examined as to its terms, and the deposit measured in exact correspondence with those terms. When this is done, then the original policy is duly certified as being secured by pledge of Public Stocks and Real Estate Mortgages, and forwarded to its owner. Perfect security under our Registry laws demands at least two things. 1st. That the Superintendent should know, of his own knowledge, obtained by a personal examination of every policy, what the nature of the engagement* is. 2d. This ascertained, his duty then is to see that a deposit, equivalent to such obligation, is placed in his hands. Without this registration at Albany these facts cannot be known there, and a simple deposit could not certainly represent the reserve, or if it did, the fact would lack the proof so certainly applicable under the system as it is now working. Some of the life insurance companies could now make deposits ranging from $5,000,000 to $40,000,000, and if they should make such deposit the fact would sound loudly in their favor, and they would doubtless gain much in public estimation, but such deposit, taken alone, would be no certain evidence of the solvency of the depositing company. Indeed, the magnitude of the deposit might possibly be the means of deceiving the public and luring them into false security; but couple this deposit with accurate information as to the liabilities of the Company, be they great or small—holding at all times the deposit parallel with the liability—and you hold perfect security. Hence, deposit without registry affords no defined security, nor does registry without deposit furnish any security. The Life Insurance Registry law, as it now stands on our statutes, gives everything to the public by way of security, and all our companies would do well to adopt its provisions, for if adopted little else would be required at the hands of our Legislature.

M.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 9, 1871.

Mr. Phillips' Panacea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The evils that we groan under in this City attract attention in all parts of the country, and a wise man from the East has journeyed hither, preaching the gospel of Temperance as our only means of salvation. He sees plainly and states clearly the cause of our difficulty—the ambition of a few unscrupulous men working through mercenary satellites upon the ignorant masses. Rum, he argues, is freely dispensed in securing votes, and therefore the prohibition of rum-selling will make all voters virtuous, and demolish the Ring.

The simple statement of his proposition, denuded of all the rhetoric of the lecture-room, is its own efficient refutation. Few thinking men in this age, who are not directly interested in the liquor traffic, deny that intemperance is the cause of a large share of the evil that prevails in the world. Without doubt the clearest headed among us believe that its discontinuance would be a universal blessing. All good men must rejoice that in WENDELL PHILLIPS the temperance cause has so able an advocate, even though impelled to say to him, "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there will be no more cakes and ale?"

But a moment's reflection must make it apparent to every one—firstly, that the prevailing intemperance is not the great secret of the success of TWEED, SWEENEY & CO.; and, secondly, that if it were, the attempt to do away with it by enacting a sumptuary law on the subject would strengthen and not destroy both the Ring and the cause of the liquor-sellers.

Rum is a potent agent in the hands of our rulers, to be sure, but without it they will rule as long as they have long purses, and the respectable portion of the community fails to arouse to a sense of duty. The love of money is the primal cause of the evil of bad government with which we are afflicted, as of all other evil. The men who are for sale are purchased by Tammany. They do Tammany's dirty work, do it thoroughly, and are well paid for it, while the honest men who, when they are fully awakened to the subject, will hurl the hirelings and their masters from power, are only beginning to realize the enormity of the crimes of which these miscreants are guilty.

Our remedy for the disease that Mr. PHILLIPS undertakes to prescribe for, is work—earnest, incessant and untiring—by honest men and unbought Presses, to the end that public sentiment may be fully aroused to this subject. That once done, the days of the oligarchy are numbered.

Yours truly, A SUBSCRIBER.

Mount Washington in Winter—The Weather for February.

The following note shows what the weather has been, upon the summit of Mount Washington during the month of February:

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., March 1, 1871.

To Prof. C. H. Hitchcock:

Summary of Meteorological observations made at Mount Washington Observatory during February, 1871:

Range of barometer	1.464	
Highest observation of barometer	23.921	
Lowest observation of barometer	22.457	
Mean height of barometer	23.243	or corrected
for altitude (6291.7 feet)	28.629	
Range of thermometer	96°	Fahrenheit.
Highest observed temperature	37°	Fahrenheit.
Lowest observed temperature	-59°	Fahrenheit.
Highest temperature, thermometer exposed to the sun	62°	Fahrenheit.
Mean height	7.3°	
Mean direction of wind	N.W.	
Mean velocity of wind	39	miles per hour.
Greatest velocity of wind	100	miles per hour.
Number of calms	2	
STATE OF WEATHER.		
Number of perfectly clear days	1	
Number of fair days	18	
Number of cloudy days	9	
Total days	28	

THEODORE SMITH, U. S. A.

Suit for the Profits of the Astor House.

Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, claims that from 1860 to 1868 he was in partnership with Mr. DEVLIN in conducting the Astor House, and has brought suit to compel Mr. DEVLIN to render an account, so that he can recover his alleged share of the profits during the period mentioned, which profits are said to aggregate $300,000. In the progress of the suit, counsel for Mr. STETSON required Mr. DEVLIN to produce the books of the Astor House, and to answer certain questions concerning the profits of the business. Mr. DEVLIN refused to do this, on the ground that he was not a partner of Mr. STETSON during the period named, he averring that Mr. STETSON was simply acting as his clerk or manager at a salary of $2,500 per year. A motion was made in the United States Circuit Court before Judge WOODRUFF, to compel Mr. DEVLIN to produce the books and answer the questions, but argument on the motion has been postponed to await the production of papers by the moving counsel.

A Hoboken Justice in Trouble.

At the Hudson County Court, yesterday, Justice BOWE, of West Hoboken, was placed on trial on a charge of malfeasance in office. The evidence showed that a man named WICKESSER was arrested on a charge of stealing wheels. He was not ready for examination at the time appointed, and offered to procure bail for his appearance, which this accused refused to accept unless WICKESSER paid him $15. WICKESSER dissented from the proposition, and BOWE remanded him to jail until the following Monday. WICKESSER's father testified that BOWE offered to discharge his son if the former would pay $17 50 and give a bond in $100 as a security for his keeping the matter secret. THOMAS BOWE, the accused, testified that he urged the elder WICKESSER to go his son's bail, but he declined, and then the witness committed him. A man named LEFFLER finally went his bail, which the Justice accepted. The case at this stage was postponed till next Tuesday.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

An Extraordinary Case of Circumstantial Evidence—Conviction of Josiah Ward for the Murder of John Wadey.

A verdict of guilty was rendered yesterday in the case of JOSIAH WARD, indicted for the murder of JOHN WADEY at Gloucester City, Camden County, N. J., on the 15th of May last, after a protracted trial of eighteen days, and sixteen hours' deliberation by the jury. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. JENKINS and Mr. TAYLOR, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. GREY and PANCOAST. The murdered man, JOHN WADEY, was about sixty years old, of a retired, penurious disposition. He was a collector of plants, which he sold for medicinal and other purposes. He also sold fish and mended clothes. On Sabbath morning he was discovered murdered in a marsh, with his pockets rifled. Circumstances pointed to JOSIAH WARD as the assassin. The latter was indicted by the Grand Jury, and the trial commenced at Camden on Monday, Feb. 20. The prosecutor, in opening the case, averred that the State was prepared to prove the motive of the murder to have been plunder, as the deceased was known to have a considerable sum of money which he always carried about him; that the prisoner, before the murder, dwelt outside of Gloucester City, but removed to a hotel there shortly before the act for no legitimate purpose; that he cultivated a close intimacy with the deceased and employed him to procure him some "Indian turnips," for which he promised him an extravagant price, and that on the very day of the murder the accused was anxiously inquiring for WADEY, in Gloucester City, while WADEY, before he started on his herb-collecting tour, was heard to ask the nature and appearance of the "Indian turnip;" when arrested, some of WARD's fingers were found to be cut; on the day after the discovery of the body, a member of the prisoner's family satisfied a claim of $90, which had been standing against the elder WARD for years; the payment was made in one and two dollar bills, nicely ironed out, just as WADEY was known to preserve his bills. The witnesses for the prosecution substantiated all of the above assertions, except the wounds on the fingers, which the defense proved to have been inflicted by accidentally falling against an ax several days previously.

Throughout the whole case not a tittle of evidence was adduced to prove the prisoner being seen at or near the scene of the murder. Application has been made for a new trial.

Disastrous Fire in Murray-Street.

Early yesterday morning flames were discovered on the second floor of No. 63 Murray-street, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, they spread with great rapidity, and involved the adjoining houses, No. 65 Murray-street and Nos. 12 and 14 College-place, making a complete wreck of the upper parts of all of them. The first, second, third and fourth floors of the College-place buildings, and the second, third and fourth floors of Nos. 63 and 65 Murray-street, were occupied by A. SLAUSON & CO., manufacturing confectioners, whose stock and machinery, which are entirely destroyed, was valued at $55,000, and insured for $52,500. The first floor of No. 65 Murray-street was occupied by W. H. H. ROGERS as a paper warehouse, whose loss is $20,000, on which there is insurance for only $17,500. The first floor of No. 63 Murray-street was occupied by HOWARDS & QUACKENBUSH, hardware merchants, whose loss in damage to stock is estimated at $20,000, and the insurance is only $15,000, being policies for $5,000 each, in the Capital, City of Albany; Boston, of Boston, and the Cleveland Commercial Mutual. The buildings, which are owned by an estate, will require $20,000 for repairs, and are fully insured. As yet nothing has been discovered as to the disaster, as there was no fire used on the floor where the flames were discovered, and the Fire-Marshal has yet failed to learn that any one was in the building after it was closed for the night who was smoking or had fire in any shape. The catastrophe was one of the most serious which has lately been caused by fire, and its great extent is principally due to the fact that the sugars in the confectionery establishment made a heat so intense that the firemen were unable to enter the buildings, and being forced to fight the fire from the outside were unable to check it.

Aid for the French from the Episcopal Churches—The Bishop of Maryland Declines to Co-operate.

In accordance with the suggestion of the French Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in this City, Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, has requested that a collection for the sufferers be made in all the churches of the diocese. He says, "Desolation and destruction and the famine and the sword have come upon the descendants of a people who once aided us in the hour of trial, and helped us to establish our national independence; shall we now withhold our charity?"

Bishop WHITTINGHAM, of the Diocese of Maryland, on the contrary, has declined to accede to the request of the Committee, as appears from the following letter written by him:

Messrs. Charles H. Marshall, Chairman, Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 9th inst., covering a copy of the pastoral letter of the Bishop of New-York to his diocese.

While very heartily sympathising with the movement for the relief of the suffering French, by contributions from the citizens of the United States, I am not able to perceive in the past relations of the two countries a justification of special appeal to Church action in the matter, such as might be adduced in behalf of the claims of suffering families and bereaved widows and orphans in the almost equally-afflicted German nation.

Very respectfully, your friend and servant,
WILLIAM R. WHITTINGHAM,
Bishop of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, March 10, 1871.

Yesterday's Casualties—Crushed to Death.

Yesterday morning, as MICHAEL LYMAN, of No. 157 West Forty-sixth-street, employed as a foreman in A. T. STEWART's new building, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, was engaged, with two other men, in moving a large stone down a flight of steps, the stone slipped, and, striking LYMAN, crushed him to death. The deceased leaves a widow with several children. The remains were taken in charge by the Police, to await an inquest.

An unknown woman, aged about fifty years, dressed in plaid shawl, black gaiters, white woolen stockings and brown merino dress, dropped dead, yesterday, in JACOB HAHN's confectionery-store, No. 453 Third-avenue, and her body was removed to the Morgue.

Coroner KEENAN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of JOHN ROBINSON ROSE, aged nine years, who died at No. 778 Eleventh-avenue, from injuries sustained on Tuesday last by falling or being pushed from a Tenth-avenue car. It was also alleged that the child died of scarlatina, so the Board of Health ordered an investigation, which will be held today.

WM. GANGER, aged eleven years, one of the inmates of the Union Home in One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was accidentally shot in the leg yesterday, by a boy named THOMAS DAVIS, who was firing at a mark. The wound is not dangerous.

WM. SPEARS, a German living at No. 20 Eldridge-street, while at work yesterday on the new building at the corner of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, fell from the fifth to the second floor, but was not dangerously injured. He was taken home.

JOHN KLENDER, fifteen years of age, living at No. 108 Delancey-street, and an errand boy for J. L. FLICK, No. 348 Pearl-street, had a foot and ankle crushed yesterday by a piece of machinery falling upon him. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

The French Relief Fund—Letter of Thanks.

The President of the Mercantile Library Association has received the following letter from the Chairman of the French Relief Committee:

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1871.—CHARLES F. ALLEN, Esq.—My Dear Sir: Your favor of yesterday's date, inclosing statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the lecture by Mr. PHILLIPS, under the auspices of your Association, with check for net proceeds amounting to $1,427 25, has just reached me. Permit me to express to you and to the institution which you represent my heartfelt thanks for this prompt and generous response to the appeal which has been made in behalf of a suffering people. I feel, however, that better than any recognition that I can give of your action in this work will be the satisfaction which you and your associates must experience from having contributed to alleviate human misery and want. I am, dear sir, with great respect,

Faithfully yours,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

An Undertaker Arrested for Perjury and Forgery.

MICHAEL DUFFY, of No. 82 Greenwich-street, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of perjury. When brought before Justice HOGAN, HENRY ENGEL, of No. 114 Elizabeth-street, explained through counsel that he is a carriage-maker and had an account with the prisoner, who is an undertaker, and who failed to pay the moneys owed by him, and when sued in the Supreme Court, before Justice CARDOZA, he made return that he did not owe the money. WM. C. TRAPHAGEN, Esq., the referee appointed by the Judge, heard the case, when DUFFY deliberately swore that on five different occasions he had paid the complainant the separate and distinct sum of $150, and exhibited a receipt book with the sum entered in figures. He denied that he had inserted the figure 1 before the $50, as was claimed by ENGEL; yet the referee had rendered a verdict against him in the sum of $1,000, as Mr. PAYNE, the expert, had pronounced the receipts alterations. Mr. ENGEL made affidavit yestrday that he had only received the sum of $50, on the dates mentioned, and therefore charged DUFFY with having committed perjury when he testified to the contrary before the referee.

The Magistrate decided to hold the prisoner for examination, and accepted bail in the sum of $2,500, NICHOLAS MULLER, of No. 10 Greenwich-street, giving the necessary bonds. It is alleged that DUFFY is an active politician.

A Fast Young Man Arrested for Larceny and Swindling.

WM. STEARNS, aged seventeen, residing with his parents at No. 210 West Tenth-street, disappeared on Wednesday last, after he had obtained the certification of the Bank of the State of New-York, in Wall-street, to a check for $400, drawn by Messrs. J. T. DALY & CO., of No. 49 New-street, in favor of his employers, whose names do not yet appear. On Thursday WILLIAM called on NETTIE HUMPHREYS, at No. 934 Broadway, and induced her to advance him $100 on the check, with the understanding that he would call for the remainder in a day or two. NETTIE presented the check at the bank, finding it stopped, and came very near being arrested. Finding that she had been swindled, NETTIE applied to Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, who instructed Sergt. MCCOMB to have the youthful swindler arrested. Officer BLOODGOOD accordingly made search, and found STEARNS in possession of a fast gray mare and a handsome top-buggy, with which he was having a good time, under pretense of being Mr. PIKE's son, and enjoying the company of several negro minstrels in his rounds. When arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY the boy stated that he had hired the equipage at an up-town stable. But the Police, up to a late hour last night, were unable to find an owner for the property. The prisoner's father believes that his son has stolen money from him and purchased the horse and wagon. An examination into the case will be held today.

Extensive Fire in Broadway.

About 9 o'clock last night, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of premises No. 534 Broadway, occupied by HARRIS & PRAGER, manufacturers of hats and caps, who sustained a loss of $10,000; understood to be insured. The fifth floor is occupied by F. CONRADI, jewelry cases. Loss $5,000; insured. The third floor is occupied by REST, FENNER, SMITH & CO., walking canes, who lose $2,000 by water. The second floor is occupied by H. KOHN, hats and caps, loss $10,000, fully insured in City companies. The first floor is occupied by MORROW, CHAMBERLIN & CO., wines and liquors. Loss $1,000; insured for $7,000.

The flames also extended to building No. 532 Broadway, when W. S. WILLARD & CO.'s oyster-house, on the first floor, was damaged to the extent of $500, insured for $20,000. The buildings are owned by the Little estate and were damaged to the extent of $6,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Probable Murder in the Fourteenth Ward.

About 9 o'clock last night JOHN MCNAMARA, of No. 243 Mulberry-street, had an an altercation with his step-son, RICHARD MCMANUS, about some trifling matter when he attempted to strike RICHARD with a tumbler. The latter, however, anticipated him, and dealt his step-father a terrific blow on the head with an old blunt hatchet, causing a fracture of the skull. Officer PLUNKETT of the Fourteenth Precinct arrested RICHARD, and the wounded man was removed to the Spring-street Police Station, where Dr. WATERMAN pronounced the wound to be of a fatal character. MCMANUS was detained.

Official Irregularities in the Marshal's Office.

At the United States Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, Mr. BOARDMAN, in the matter of WILLIAM B. MCGRATH and GEORGE F. HUNTS, bankrupts, made an application for a warrant to compel Marshal SHARPE to pay over certain moneys to the assignee in bankruptcy. The Marshal resisted the application, and read an affidavit to the effect that he never declined to have a witness sworn on the taxation of costs, but declined definitely to state whether, if the witnesses were present, he should have cross-examined them. During the discussion which ensued, Marshal SHARPE remarked that the delay was occasioned by Register WILLIAMS for the purpose of making fees, whereupon Judge BLATCHFORD immediately observed that the remark was a very improper one for one officer of the Government to make to another, especially as the Marshal's own costs were the subject of discussion. The case was sent to the Clerk of the Court for retaxation.

The Case of the Incendiary Sailor.

At the United States Circuit Court, before Judge WOODRUFF, yesterday, Mr. B. F. RUSSELL, counsel for CHAS. PURDUE, the sailor who was convicted of destroying the ship *Robert Edwards* by fire in mid-ocean, made an application for a new trial on the grounds, first, that where two persons were jointly indicted and one convicted, the latter should have the benefit of a new trial with the other; second, *corpus dilecti* was not proved, and that was necessary before a conviction could be sustained; third, that a conviction cannot be had on the prisoner's own admissions, even if voluntary, and fourth, the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice should not be credited. Judge WOODRUFF denied the motion as well as a subsequent one for an arrest of judgment on the same grounds.

The Art Lottery—Lucky Numbers.

In addition to the thirty-three numbers winning the chief prizes in the Art Lottery, in aid of the Union Home and School, which have already appeared in the TIMES, the following list shows the winning numbers in the sixty-seven remaining prizes, the holders of which will be notified by mail:

Nos. 992, 8, 2,355, 2,519, 413, 897, 1,381, 1,562, 2,174, 1,842, 1,682, 935, 2,307, 651, 2,317, 1,359, 2,487, 202, 1,320, 2,097, 2,058, 256, 1,768, 2,237, 1,921, 2,523, 2,269, 2,914, 1,269, 2,534, 238, 2,061, 1,478, 1,775, 972, 750, 1,294, 2,386, 354, 59, 255, 540, 165, 1,891, 783, 1,295, 1,870, 1,606, 1,599, 2,884, 993, 685, 2,084, 1,274, 2,807, 2,605, 1,025, 2,088, 2,408, 1,229, 1,458, 1,740, 805, 2,929, 283, 1,463, 1,778.

Small-pox Among Immigrants.

The steamer *China* of the Cunard line arrived on Thursday afternoon from Liverpool, but having a few cases of small-pox in the steerage, the steamer was detained at Quarantine for the purpose of enabling the health officers to vaccinate the passengers. She was released from Quarantine during Friday afternoon, came up to her wharf, and commenced discharging cargo yesterday. The reports that her passengers were affected to any extent with epidemic disease were unfounded.

Another Attempt at Suicide.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a man was found in an insensible condition in Madison Park by Officer FORD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and taken to the station. As there had been an empty bottle which had contained morphine found in his pocket, the proper remedy was applied and he was soon revived. He then declared he had taken the morphine for the purpose of destroying his life, but refused to give his name or any other information of himself. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A boat belonging to the French brig *Jennie* got adrift Friday afternoon, while the vessel was being towed up East River. The boat contained a boy and man belonging to the brig, neither of whom have since been seen. As neither can speak English, it is supposed nothing worse has happened them than to get lost in the City. The Police are directed to return them, if found, to the vessel, now lying at the foot of Seventh-street, East River.

Next Friday, 17th inst., being the Festival of St. Patrick, a Solemn Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10½ A. M., by the most reverend Archbishop, and the panegyric of the Saint will be preached by Rev. FELIX H. FARRELLY, pastor of St. James' Church.

Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY, an old and highly-esteemed merchant of this City, died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Friday evening last, aged seventy-four years. The deceased was engaged in business in Grand-street for nearly fifty years, and was very well known in social and political circles. His funeral will be observed to-morrow.

Mr. HAWKES, who was unjustly accused of false pretenses, by one SOULE, has been honorably discharged by the Court. The District-Attorney stated that the character of the accused was wholly without stain in this matter.

In the case of WILSON against SHERMAN, to recover the cost of painting a picture, tried in the Marine Court, and the facts of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, the jury have rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $340.

Mr. C. KENNEY SMITH, formerly of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been appointed Superintendent of the New-York City Fire Alarm Telegraph, the appointment to date from the 15th inst.

A grand school festival, in aid of the German and French orphan children, will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next.

In the case of GEORGE B. CHADWICK, charged with passing a United States bond of the denomination of $10,000, the property of CARLOS CASTILLIO Y LOZAGO, Secretary of the Cuban Junta, the jury, yesterday morning, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A contract for paving Twenty-second-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, was yesterday awarded to JAMES EVERRARD at $8,187.

BROOKLYN.

In the Surrogate Court during the past week, the following will was proved, and letters of administration granted: Will proved—Almira Phillips, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Thomas McDowell, of Vallego, Cal.; John C. Hall, Mary Quinn, Wm. H. Brown, Mills L. Callender and Mary A. Thompson, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of John Hanopy were granted to Matthew Birmingham, of Frances P. Bromley and Edward P. Bromley, to Isaac W. R. Bromley, their father; of Jenny Bensch, Max Bensch, Richard Bensch, Alfred Bensch and Jacob Bensch, to Clara G. E. Zander, their mother; of Charles Lucius and Caroline Lucius, to Henrietta Rickert, their mother; of James Keare, David Keare and Mary Keare, to Peter McElroy, of Brooklyn.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed two weeks ago to investigate certain frauds that were alleged to have been committed by the Printing and Stationery Committee, met yesterday afternoon and examined several witnesses. Their testimony tended to show that the city had been largely overcharged for the articles purchased.

The brake of one of the Atlantic-street cars, when on the down grade between Court-street and the ferry, yesterday morning, became unmanageable, and the car was in consequence hurled with great force against a telegraph-pole at the end of the line. The passengers escaped uninjured.

The Board of Assessors yesterday confirmed the contested assessment, amounting to $40,600, for the opening of Fifth-avenue, from Flatbush to Atlantic avenue. The matter has been before the Courts for the past five years. The property owners contend that the whole assessment is a swindle.

Mr. GEO. E. PERRIN, a well-known sporting man, has been appointed to take charge of the club house of the Prospect Park race course during the forthcoming season. The pool selling has also been placed under his charge.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night, WILLIAM KACH, residing at No. 60 Bergen-street, committed suicide by taking a dose of Paris green.

The frame house No. 106 North Fourth-street, East Division, was damaged by fire, yesterday, to the extent of $50.

SMITH BARKER, proprietor of the tenement-house at No. 79 Concord-street, was fined $25 by Justice WALSH, yesterday, for violating the health laws.

The Board of Assessors met yesterday, and confirmed assessments for street-opening, repaving, &c., amounting to nearly $100,000.

The police arrests during the past week numbered 354.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning, the carpenter having the order of the Board of Health to build a frame around the neighborhood infected with the small-pox, reported to ANTHONY MEAGHER, the chief Health Police officer of Long Island City, that the occupants of the tenement-house, in which there are seven small-pox cases, offered resistance and drove him away. Mr. MEAGHER immediately obtained assistance and proceeded to the scene of disturbance, where a number of women, armed with all manner of household and kitchen utensils, were disputing the erection of the frame. The order was finally carried out, after a great deal of difficulty.

Mr. A. S. CARR, a farmer of Flushing, was yesterday seriously injured by being thrown from his wagon while driving on the Jamesship boat at Hunter's Point.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Those persons who purchased lots comprising a portion of the Brown estate have, after much delay in the matter, just received their title deeds, and many of the new owners contemplate an early erection of dwellings. Purchasers of lots on what was formerly known as the "Strawberry Farm," are to get their deeds in the course of a week or ten days.

NEW-JERSEY.

Some difficulty is likely to arise from the will of the late ABEL MUIARO, of Morristown. Of the large amount of property bequeathed to his family by the deceased, none can in accordance with the terms of the will be made the source of any income for several years. The only bequests that will bring an immediate income are those to Drew Theological Seminary and to the Morristown Orphans' Home. Gov. RANDOLPH and three of the four executors named have refused to serve, and the family are desirous of having the will declared void.

Much fault has been found by ship-owners concerning the drawbridge on the New-Jersey railroad at Centre-street, Newark. It having been placed obliquely to the channel, quite a number of accidents have occurred. The Company is about to erect a new iron draw, which will be placed differently and will be sixty-five feet in width.

An artist named BYER gave bail at Hoboken, yesterday, to appear for trial on a charge of defrauding JACOB GEAYER out of $16 on a contract to paint three portraits of the complainant's family, which, as alleged, he failed to do.

Mr. EDWARD MORAN, of Montclair, who was ejected from a car on the Morris and Essex Railroad a week ago, was arrested last evening upon a warrant from Justice CONKLIN, charging him with assault and battery upon THOMAS L. SIMPSON.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 11.—American Securities opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91¾
Consols for account	91¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, '62	91¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, '62, old	91¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, '67	90¾	90¾
United States 10-40s	88½	88½
Illinois Central Railroad shares	110½	110½
Erie Railroad shares	18¾	18¾
Atlantic & Gt. West. R. R. shares	30	30

FRANKFORT, March 11.—United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted at 96⅛@96¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 10.—The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 50f. 95c.

LONDON, March 11.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17d. ₩ gallon.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—2½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed dull at the following quotations: Middling Upland opened and closed at 7¼d., and Middling Orleans at 7½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

ANTWERP, March 11.—PETROLEUM, 50f. for Standard White.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 11—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—G. D. Chapman, Henry Jones, W. Rosamond, E. A. Shryer, Leonard Geiger, H. J. Gibbs, Henry Field, G. L. Laughlin, Jerry Houghton, A. H. Gibbes, J. W. S. Earnshaw, George W. Layster, G. H. Hibbard, Otto Jeschte, Mr. Kimball, F. P. Bickley, H. W. Shillingford and wife, P. A. Janson, Herman L. Nobilig.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—O. F. Harris, J. F. Houck, Miss L. Wells, Miss E. Duryee, Mrs. J. W. Duryee, Miss B. Rogers, Mrs. L. Dassert, Mrs. Markham, N. Mehlen, John Kennedy, Jos. H. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Randolph, Chas. W. Frost, Henry F. Davis, R. F. Hill, J. P. Hill, Louis Levi, Mrs. H. Harper and daughter, Mrs. Daniel Marvin, Jr., N. L. Mott, Capt. Brailsford and wife, W. P. Rogers, H. Harbeck, Francis G. Flood, Walter F. King, T. Crane, Jr., T. H. Faile, Jr., Mrs. Jos. J. Crane, Miss S. Crane.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—A. M. Cratmore, T. Daughtay, D. Brady, W. S. Austin and lady, Mrs. F. S. Clark and 2 children, Charles R. Hart, lady and child, Geo. C. White.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:17 | Sun sets.......6:03 | Moon rises. 11:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:24 | Gov. Island. 12:33 | Hell Gate....1:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans, F. Baker & Co.; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Newbern, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Lake Huron, (Br.,) Gilmore, Liverpool, William Nelson, Jr.

Barks Hiawatha, (Br.,) Munes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Tucker, Gibraltar for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Hertha, (Nor.,) Amesten, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; Peter C. Warwick, McGill, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Meguntlcook, Hemmingway, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; Amelia Wilson, (Br.,) Watson, Pernambuco and Bahia, G. F. Bulley; Armida, (Ital.,) Petrelluzzo, Trieste, James Robinson & Co.

Brigs Susie J. Strout, Hammond, Point-a-Pitre, Simpson & Clapp; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, Morrison & Bartow; A. Seymour, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Jones & Lough; Abbie E. Campbell, Dennisen, Indianola and Lavocca, Tupper & Beattie; Ernestine, Knight, Cadiz, Brett, Son & Co.; Paquette de Nova York, (Port.,) Anila, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun; Maggie Gross, (Br.,) Gross, Matanzas, Snow & Burgess.

Schrs. Favorite, (Br.,) Jenkins, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Telumah, Hall, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; Eureka, Wallace, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.; W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, A. Abbott; Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. R. Hinman & Co.; S. T. Baker, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; E. H. Oakes, D'Arcy, Lockport, N. Y., P. I. Nevius & Sons; A. S. Putnam, West, Provincetown, Brett, Son & Co.; Ann Turner, Newey, Providence; Clara Smith, Keen, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney; Nellie Scott, Milan, Boston; S. S. Smith, Snow, New-Bedford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Aleppo, (Br.,) Moreland, Liverpool Feb. 21, via Queenstown, 22d, and Boston, March 9, with mdse. to C. G. Franklyn.

French gun-boat Cheteau Reneand, Jeovinti, Cherbourg and Brest, Jan. 28 via Halifax, 3 ds. She carries 9 guns, and has a complement of 247 officers and men.

Ship Margaret, (of Liverpool,) Roach, Liverpool Nov. 1, via Bermuda, March 1, with mdse. to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Put into Bermuda leaking; since leaving that port has had fine weather; March 5, lat. 34 25, N. lon. 69 19, passed the deck-house of a ship, apparently not long in the water, about 30 feet long, 20 feet broad, painted black on the top, with 4 ring bolts, a scuttle-hatch, and galley funnel-hole.

Brig Clara M. Goodrich, (of Portland,) Look, Havana 10 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton; had fine weather; been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Kristinestadt, (Rus.,) Ekman, Liverpool 85 ds. with salt to Funch, Edye & Co.; came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Tejuca, Rowse, Nassau, 9 ds. with mdse. to F. T. Montell & Bartow—vessel to Fred. Smith; had moderate weather; sld. in company with schr. S. D. Richards, for Boston; left in port bark Hampton, of and from Glasgow, for Boston.

Bark America, (N. G.,) Koper, Glasgow, via Troon 35 ds., with mdse. to Bruce & Co.—vessel to Unkart & Co. Made the northern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Abraham Young, (of St. John, N. B.,) Troop, Newport, E., 59 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather; March 3, lat. 30, lon. 69, spoke brig Royal Sovereign, from Philadelphia, for Cuba.

Bark Sandy Hook, Wells, Messina Jan. 4, with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Boriand, Dearborn & Co. Was 23 ds. in the Mediterranean with heavy weather; since then had fine weather.

Bark Latona, (of Caernarvon,) Williams, Hiogo Nov. 3, via Yokohama, with tea to Cary & Co.—vessel to J. C. McArthur. Passed Anjier Nov. 29, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 11, St. Helena Jan. 26, and crossed the equator Feb. 11, in lat. 31 40. Had light variable weather. Nov. 25, in the Java Sea, spoke ship Hindostan, (Br.,) from Shanghae, for London, 12 ds. out; March 3, lat. 28 36, lon. 67 47, spoke bark American Lloyds, from Buenos Ayres, for Boston.

Bark Rambler, (of Picton,) Frasier, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar and melado to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to master. Had variable weather; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. March 7, lat. 32 28, lon. 75 20, spoke steam-ship Oriental, bound S.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Hanfield, Para 19 ds., with rubber, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. and N. E. gales north of Bermuda; was 3 ds. in foggy weather off Barnegat. Left in port schr. Storm Petrel, from New-York; schrs. J. E. Anger, Aldrich; Ocean Pearl, Carver; Maurice, Loa, Talbot, waiting cargo.

Schr. David Babcock, (of Stockton,) Colcord, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and cotton to Murchison & Co.—vessel to Winchester & Torona. Had variable weather.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, (of Calais,) Warren, St. Marys, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson—vessel to John Boynton's Sons & Co. Had fine weather with light winds.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Perry, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Racer, Howard, Virginia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. William Henry, Van Name, Virginia.

Schr. F. W. Loring, Higgins, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. John Lanthall, Martin, Stamford.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Mary J. Mead, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Greenport.

Schr. Marion, Smith, Greenport.

Schr. Mary Shannon, Dilks, Boston.

Schr. Senator, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. L. M. Warren, Brightman, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Geo. W. Hoyt, Barbour, Fair Haven.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Cook, Northport.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Angeline, Vessey, Wareham.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Little, Providence, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, light S. E., thick fog.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; City of Antwerp and Denmark, for Liverpool; City of Galveston, for Galveston; Mississippi, Geo. Cromwell and Lodona, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Ashland, for Fernandina, Fla.; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 11.—Arr. steamers Vicksburg, from Savannah; Ariel, Philadelphia; bark Ariota, Messina; brigs Nereus, Havana; Idalia, Turk's Island.

Below, bark Jennie Cushman, from Africa.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 10.—Arr. schr. L. W. Wheeler, Boston, for Havana.

Sld. schrs. Fleetwing and Seventy-six.

MOBILE, Ala., March 11.—Cld. ship Chancellor, freighted by A. J. Ingersol & Co., with 5,672 bales of cotton, weighing 2,344,490 pounds. This was the largest cargo cleared since the war.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 11.—Arr. ship Theobold, Liverpool; brig Lewis Clark, Baltimore; schr. R. W. Brown, Wilmington.

Cld. steam-ships San Salvador, New-York; Montgomery, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; ship Southern Rights, Liverpool.

Disasters.

NORFOLK, Va., March 11.—The steamer Albemarle, Capt. Blackwood, collided on the 9th inst., at 5½ P. M., with the brig Montrose, 3 miles S. E. of the Highlands. The brig went down within ten minutes after the collision. The Albemarle picked up the brig's crew and put them aboard the Sandy Hook Lightship. The Montrose was from Ponce, bound for New-York. She was loaded with sugar and molasses. The Albemarle sustained no damage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.—The schr. Angeline, of Rockland, Me., was passed last night at anchor off Montauk Light, with the loss of bowsprit, foremast and mainmast, having apparently been in collision with another vessel. A tug had been sent for to give her assistance.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LONDON, March 11.—The steam-ship Weser, Capt. Wenke, from New-York March 1, touched at Southampton, today, en route to Bremen.

ALBRO & BROTHERS,
NO. 156 BOWERY,
FOURTH DOOR ABOVE BROOME-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
DIRECT FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
SEVERAL INVOICES OF
NEW TEAS,
which they are selling at
TWENTY CENTS A POUND LESS
than the same quality of TEAS were sold at
any time last year.
THESE TEAS HAVE BEEN SELECTED WITH
GREAT CARE, and are of the
FINEST QUALITY.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY!
PLANTATION COFFEE,
SUPERIOR TO MOCHA,
32 CENTS PER POUND.
OLD JAVA COFFEE,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
30 CENTS PER POUND.
FINE OLD WINES,
BRANDIES AND WHISKIES,
OF THE CHOICEST QUALITIES.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ALBRO & BROTHERS,
NO. 156 BOWERY.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HAIR-CORD SKIRT,
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